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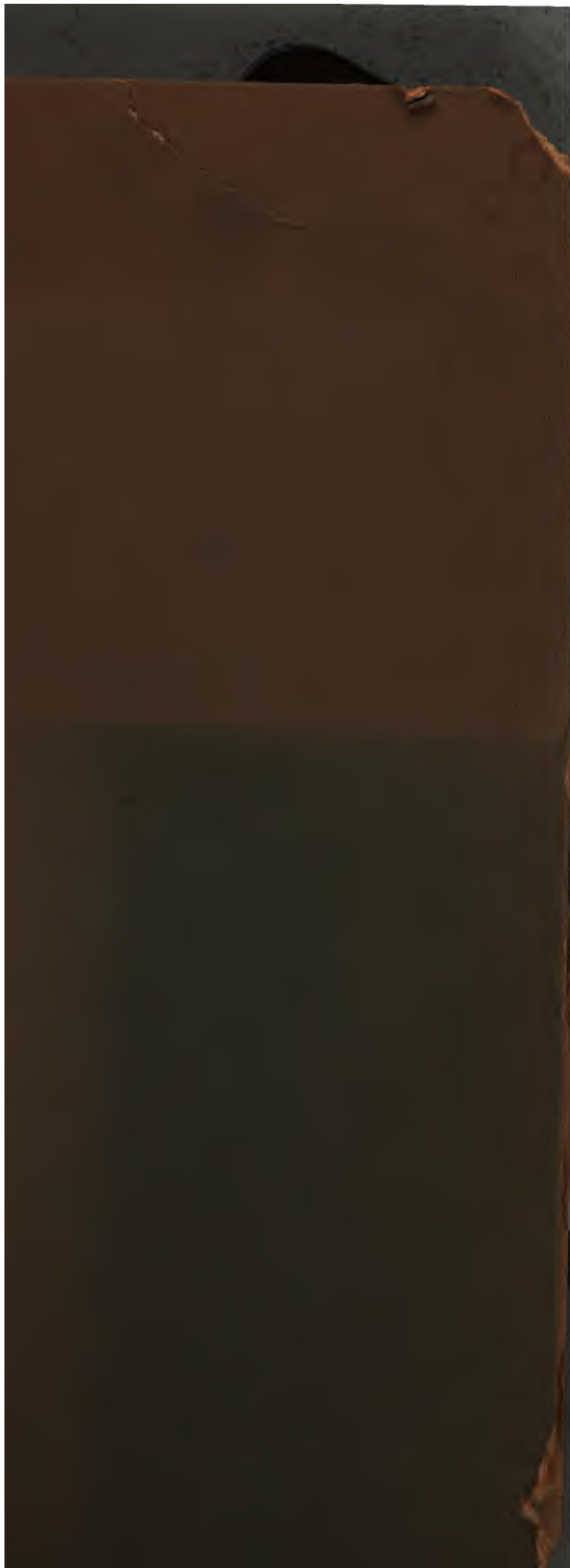
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THE
LAW OF CATTLE PLAGUE
IN SCOTLAND

COLLECTED AND ARRANGED

BY

W. S. WALKER, ESQ.

ADVOCATE



FOR THE USE OF JUSTICES, INSPECTORS, FARMERS,
CATTLE-SALESMEN, AND OTHERS

WITH AN APPENDIX

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS
EDINBURGH AND LONDON
MDCCCXVI

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THE
LAW OF CATTLE PLAGUE
IN SCOTLAND.

THE ACT 11 & 12 VICT. c. 107.

THE recent action of the Government and the regulations issued for the repression of Cattle Plague rest upon the Statute 11 & 12 Vict. c. 107, which was passed as a temporary Act in 1848, chiefly in consequence of the appearance of smallpox amongst sheep in certain districts in England. That Statute has been continued from year to year by successive renewal Acts, and lastly by the Act 28 & 29 Vict. c. 119, by which it is continued in force to the 1st of August 1866, and thereafter to the end of the then next session of Parliament.

Its provisions, besides conferring on Her Majesty's Privy Council the authority under which the Orders in Council relative to Cattle Plague have been issued, contain several substantive enactments which require observance during the existence of that disease in Scotland, altogether independent of the Privy Council's Orders.

The following is an abstract of the enactments referred to :—

- § 1. Any person bringing or attempting to bring **any** sheep, lambs, cattle, or calves into any market, fair, or open or public place where other animals are commonly exposed for sale, knowing the same to be infected with or labouring under sheep-pox or *any disorder of the like nature*, is declared liable, on conviction, to a penalty of a sum not exceeding £20 for each such offence.
- § 3. If meat unfit for human food is exposed or offered for sale in any market, fair, or other open or public place, clerks, inspectors, constables, policemen, or other persons authorised by two justices of the peace having jurisdiction in the place, may seize the same. The seizure is to be reported to a justice of the jurisdiction, who is empowered to give orders as to the disposal of the meat seized. The person so exposing or offering such meat incurs a penalty for each offence of a sum not exceeding £20. If the justice orders the meat that has been seized to be restored, and it appears to
- § 19. him that there was a probable cause of seizure, he shall grant a certificate to that effect, and in such case the person who made the seizure is not liable to any suit or prosecution on account of such seizure. If an action is raised against any person acting under authority of the Act or of any Order issued in virtue of it, for a seizure of animals or articles as forfeited under the provisions of the Act or such Order, and a verdict is given against such person, he shall not be liable for more than the things seized or their value and twopence damages, nor to any costs of suit, provided the judge before whom the action is tried certifies on the record that there was a probable cause for the seizure made.

Any person obstructing or impeding any person acting under the authority of the Act, or of any Order or Regulation made in pursuance of it, may be seized on the spot and taken before a justice of the peace. The complaint is to be on oath, and the justice is to act summarily in the premises. The penalty on conviction of this offence is a sum not exceeding £5, and, in default of payment, imprisonment for a period not exceeding two months. § 7.

No penalty imposed by virtue of the Act can be exacted unless complaint has been made to a justice within two months next after the commission of the offence. § 14.

Penalties imposed by the Act may be recovered by summary procedure before two justices. Any justice, upon the exhibition of an information in writing, may issue a summons requiring the party complained against to appear before two justices at a time and place named in the summons. The complaint may be heard either upon the appearance of the party, or, in his absence, after proof of the service of the summons. Conviction may proceed either upon the confession of the party or upon the oath of one credible witness or more. The justices may adjudge the offender to pay such costs attending the conviction as they shall think fit in addition to the penalty. § 8.

If the amount of the penalty and costs adjudged is not paid forthwith upon conviction, it may be levied by distress and sale. A distress warrant may be issued either by the justices who heard the complaint, or either of them, or by any other justice. The offender may be committed to jail until return can be made to the warrant of distress, unless he gives sufficient security therefor to the satisfaction of the justice. § 9, 10, 11, and 12.

In default of distress being sufficient to produce the amount adjudged, the offender is to be committed to jail, there to remain for a period not exceeding three months, unless the amount is sooner paid.

§ 16. A justice may summon any person as a witness in proceedings under the Act, and any person so summoned, who, without reasonable excuse, fails to appear, or, appearing, refuses to give evidence, is liable in a penalty not exceeding £5 for each such offence.

§ 17. Any person aggrieved by a decision of a justice may appeal to the General Quarter Sessions, provided the appeal be made within four months next after the date of the decision ; and provided ten days' notice in writing, stating the nature and grounds of the appeal, be given to the party against whom the appeal is to be brought ; and provided further, the appellant forthwith after such notice enters into recognisances with two sufficient sureties before a justice to prosecute the appeal, and to abide the order of the Court thereon.

§ 18. The Quarter Sessions are to hear and determine the appeal in a summary way, or to adjourn it to the following sessions. They may mitigate the penalty, confirm or quash the decision appealed against, order restitution of money paid by or levied from the appellant, and also order such further satisfaction to be made to the party injured as they may judge reasonable. They may further make such order as to the costs, both of the original proceedings and the appeal, as they may think reasonable.

§ 13. One-half of every penalty and forfeiture recovered under the Act, is to be paid to the person who has sued or proceeded for the same, and the other half is to be paid to the Sheriff, for her Majesty's use.

The whole of the above enactments are in force

irrespective of any action on the part of the Privy Council. But the Act also confers large powers on that body, with a view to the more effectually preventing the spreading of contagious or infectious disease.

The Privy Council are empowered from time to time to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose § 4.

(1.) Of prohibiting or regulating the removal to, or from, such parts or places as they may designate, of any *animals* whatsoever, or of any *articles* whatsoever, likely to propagate infection ;

(2.) Of purifying any *places* or *vehicles* whatsoever ;

(3.) Of directing how any *animals* or *things* whatsoever seized under the provisions of the Act are to be disposed of ; and

(4.) Of causing notices to be given of the appearance of any disorder among animals.

The Privy Council may also make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Act.

They may revoke, alter, or vary any Orders or Regulations which they have issued.

Orders so issued by the Privy Council are declared to have a statutory force and effect, and persons offending against the same are made liable for each offence to such penalty not exceeding £20 as the Privy Council may in any case by their Order direct.

Orders and Regulations made under the authority of the Act are to be twice published in the 'London Gazette' within fourteen days after the issuing thereof ; and if they apply to any particular places or districts they are also to be twice published within the same period in some newspaper or newspapers § 5.

circulating in the county or counties within which each such place or district is wholly or partly situated.

§ 6. A copy of every Order so made is to be laid before both Houses of Parliament within six weeks after it is issued, or, if Parliament is not then sitting, within six weeks after the commencement of the then next session.

THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL,

The Orders in Council relating to the Cattle Plague, issued under the authority of the Act 11 & 12 Vict. c. 107, which are at present in force in Scotland, are:—

(1.) The Consolidated Order of the 23d November 1865;

(2.) The Supplemental Order of the 16th December 1865; and,

(3.) The Order of the 3d November 1865, specially applying to the north-western district of Scotland.

Interpretation of Terms.—The Order of the 23d November 1865 defines and interprets the word “animal” as meaning any *cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, or swine*; and the word “inspector” as meaning any inspector appointed under this or any other Order of the Privy Council. The Order of the 16th December 1865 declares the “local authority” in Scotland to be, in every burgh or town having a town council,* the provost or other principal

* The Order of the 23d November 1865 had constituted the provost or other principal magistrate the local authority in “any burgh or town which is subject to the jurisdiction of a provost or other principal magistrate.” By the later Order of 16th December the jurisdiction of the justices of the county is made to extend over all burghs and towns not having a town council. But all appointments made, notices given, and other acts done under the authority of the previous Order are declared valid until altered or revoked by the local authority constituted by the Order of 16th December.—(Order, 16th December 1865, § 3.)

magistrate ; and in any other place, the justices of the county in sessions assembled.*

Appointment of Inspectors.—The local authority, if Order, Nov. 23, 1865, § 4. satisfied of the existence of cattle plague in, or having reason to apprehend its approach to, the district over which the jurisdiction of the local authority extends, may from time to time appoint one or more veterinary surgeons or other duly qualified persons to be an inspector or inspectors for the purpose of carrying into effect, within the district for which he or they are appointed, the rules and regulations made by the Orders in Council. The local authority may from time to time revoke appointments so made.

The local authority is required to certify, in such manner as may be directed by the Secretary of State, the number of days that each inspector has actually been engaged in the performance of his duty, and the number of miles travelled by him while so engaged. § 6.

Duties and Powers of Inspectors.—Every inspector is required to report, from time to time, to the local authority by which he is appointed, the steps taken by him for carrying into effect the regulations prescribed by the Orders in Council. 6.

Every inspector must furnish the Privy Council with such information in regard to cattle plague as the Lords of the Council may from time to time require. § 7.

Every inspector is empowered to enter and inspect any premises or place within his district in which any animal which he suspects to be labouring under cattle § 9.

* In reply to a communication from the Clerk of the Peace in the County of Berwick, the Home Secretary has stated that the Lord Advocate considers the expression, "Justices of the County in Sessions assembled" to include "all meetings of the Justices at which it is competent for all Justices to attend."

plague may be found, and to examine and inspect, whenever and wherever within his district he may deem it necessary, any animal which he suspects to be labouring under cattle plague.

Order,
Nov. 23,
1865, § 10.

Every inspector is empowered to cause to be cleansed and disinfected, in any manner which he may think proper, any premises within his district in which animals labouring under cattle plague have been or may be. He is also empowered to cause to be disinfected, and if necessary destroyed, any fodder, manure, or refuse matter, which he may deem likely to propagate the plague.

§ 14.

Every inspector is empowered to direct that any animal within his district labouring, or which he suspects to be labouring, under cattle plague, shall be kept separate from animals free from the plague. Where the person having such animal in his possession or under his custody shall disobey such direction given by an inspector, then, *and in such case only*, the inspector is empowered to seize and slaughter, or to cause to be seized and slaughtered, such animal.

8 ; and
Order,
Dec. 16,
1865, § 2.

Duties of the Public.—Every person having in his possession, or under his custody, an animal labouring under cattle plague, is required *forthwith* to give notice thereof to the inspector of the district; or, if no inspector shall have been appointed, then, if within a burgh or town having a town council, to the provost or other principal magistrate; and if elsewhere, to the clerk of the peace of the county, according to the place where such animal may be.

Order,
Nov. 23,
1865, § 10.

Every owner or occupier of premises to whom an order is given by an inspector under the 10th section of the Order in Council of 23d November 1865, is required to obey such order. (See *supra*, § 10.)

Every person having in his possession, or under his custody, any animal labouring, or suspected by the inspector to be labouring, under cattle plague, is required to obey any direction given to him by the inspector under section 14th of the Order in Council of 23d November 1865. (See *supra*, § 14.)

Order,
Nov. 23,
1865, § 14.

Every person having in his possession, or under his custody, any animal labouring under cattle plague, is required to keep such animal separate from all other animals; and no person shall send or bring any animal labouring under plague to any fair or market, or expose it for sale, or send or carry it by railway, or by ship or vessel coastwise, or place it upon or drive it along any highway, or the sides thereof. § 11.

If any person has in his possession, or under his custody, any animal labouring under cattle plague, or any animal which has been in the same shed or stable, or in the same herd or stock, or in contact with any animal labouring under plague, he is prohibited from removing such animal *alive* from his land or premises without the licence of an inspector, or (if no inspector has been appointed) without the licence of a justice acting in and for the jurisdiction within which such animal is. The licence must be in writing, and must only permit the removal of the animal to some place where it can be conveniently kept apart from all other animals until the inspector or the justice (as the case may be) is satisfied that there is no reasonable probability of its propagating the plague. § 12.

No person shall place or keep any animal labouring under cattle plague in any common or unenclosed land. § 13.

In a district for which an inspector has been appointed, no person shall place or keep any animal

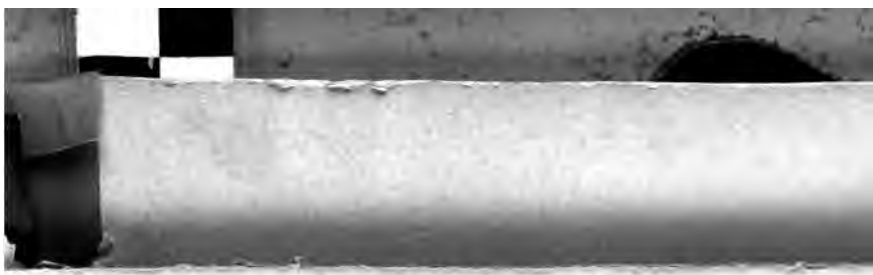
labouring under cattle plague in any field or pasture where, in the judgment of the inspector, it is likely to propagate the plague.

1er,
v. 23,
15, § 15. Every animal which has died of cattle plague, or been slaughtered on account of it, is to be buried in its skin as soon as possible, and with a sufficient quantity of quicklime, or other disinfectant, and is to be covered with at least five feet of earth. But in a district for which an inspector has been appointed, animals so dying or slaughtered may be otherwise disposed of, with the consent of the owner, in any manner directed by the inspector. The inspector is empowered, when he thinks it necessary, to cause the carcass of every such animal to be disinfected previous to burial or other disposal.

§ 16. *Powers of the Local Authority.*—The local authority is empowered to declare that it is expedient to prevent the removal of any animal, or of some specified description of animal, to any market or fair, or to any other place within its jurisdiction, for the purpose of *exhibition or sale*.

This declaration must be made by notice published in a newspaper circulating within the jurisdiction of the local authority. The notice must specify the time during which such removal is prohibited. Such removal may be either prohibited absolutely, or under such conditions as the local authority may think fit to impose with a view to prevent the spreading of cattle plague.

After the issue and publication of such a notice, it is declared unlawful for any person to bring or send any animal within the meaning of the notice, except in accordance with the conditions specified in the notice, into any market or fair or other place within



the jurisdiction of the local authority, for the purpose of *exhibition or sale*, or to receive, exhibit, buy, or sell any such animal so brought or sent.

Nevertheless, notwithstanding any such notice, any person may lawfully exhibit or sell *on his own land or premises* any animal belonging to him which has been on such land or premises for not less than fourteen days previous to such sale. Order,
Nov. 23,
1865, § 17.

The local authority is further empowered to declare that it is expedient that no cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf, shall be removed within its jurisdiction *for any purpose whatever*, except under such conditions as the local authority may think fit to impose. Order,
Dec. 16,
1865, § 4.

This declaration must be made by notice published in a newspaper circulating within the jurisdiction of the local authority. The notice must specify the time during which such removal is prohibited.

Removal may be prohibited (1) from any particular part of the jurisdiction of the local authority to any other part of its jurisdiction, or (2) from any specified place or places within such jurisdiction to any other such specified place or places, or (3) from place to place generally within such jurisdiction, or (4) within any specified part of such jurisdiction.

After the issue and publication of such a notice, it is declared unlawful for any person to remove any such animal in contravention of the notice.

Nevertheless, notwithstanding any such notice, any person may lawfully send or carry any such animal by *railway through or out of* the jurisdiction to which the notice applies, and send or carry any such animal that has been brought by sea from a place out of Great Britain into the jurisdiction of the local authority, to

the nearest convenient railway station for the purpose of carrying it through or out of that jurisdiction.

The local authority has no power under this Order to prohibit the removal of any sheep, lamb, goat, or swine.

Order,
Nov. 23,
1865, § 18.

The local authority is further empowered to declare that is expedient that no animals shall be brought from any other part of Great Britain into any place within its jurisdiction.

This declaration must be made by notice published in a newspaper circulating within the jurisdiction of the local authority, and also in some newspaper or newspapers circulating within the county or counties bordering upon the county within which the jurisdiction of the local authority making the declaration is situated. The notice must specify the time during which the prohibition is to exist. A copy of the notice must be sent forthwith by the local authority to the Clerk of Her Majesty's Privy Council for publication in the 'London Gazette.'

The prohibition may be made to include all animals as defined in the Order of Council of 23d November 1865, § 3, or some specified description of such animals only.

The prohibition may be made either absolute, or under such conditions as the local authority may think fit to impose.

After the issue and publication of such a notice, it is declared unlawful for any person to bring or send any animal into the jurisdiction of the local authority in contravention of the terms of the notice.

Nevertheless, notwithstanding any such notice, any person may lawfully send or carry any animals by *railway through the jurisdiction* of the local authority,

and any person, with the licence of two justices acting in and for the jurisdiction to which the notice applies, may lawfully bring or send any animals from any land or premises *in his own occupation*, beyond the jurisdiction to which the notice applies, to any other land or premises *in his own occupation* within such jurisdiction.

The local authority is empowered from time to time to renew, revoke, alter, or vary all or any part of any notice issued by them. The renewal or revocation may be either absolute or under such conditions as may seem proper to the local authority. The new notice must be published in the same manner as the original notice is required to be published.

Powers of the Secretary of State.—When a local authority has issued a notice under the 16th section of the Order in Council of 23d November 1865, and makes complaint to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State that the local authority for some adjoining or neighbouring district neglects or refuses to issue a similar notice within its jurisdiction, and that there is, in consequence, reason to apprehend the spreading of cattle plague, the Secretary of State is empowered to publish such notice in any newspaper circulating within the jurisdiction of the local authority complained against; and a notice so published by the Secretary of State is declared to have the same effect as if it had been published by the local authority complained against.

Duration of Orders.—The Orders in Council of 23d November and 16th December 1865 are declared to be in force until the 1st of March 1866, and no longer, unless continued by some further Order.

Order,
Dec. 16,
1865, § 5.

Order,
Nov. 23,
1865, § 17.

Order,
Nov. 23,
1865, § 21;
& Order,
Dec. 16,
1865, § 7

Penalties.—The penalty attached to contravention of the Orders in Council of 23d November and 16th December 1865, and of notices issued under their authority, is the forfeiture, for every such offence, of any sum not exceeding £20 which the justices before whom the offender is convicted may think fit to impose.*

The Order in Council of 3d November 1865 applies exclusively to the “North-Western District of Scotland.”

Order, Nov. 3, 1865, § 2. The “North-Western District of Scotland” is defined and interpreted as meaning and embracing “the whole of the county of Argyle and the whole of Scotland lying to the north and west of the Caledonian Canal.”

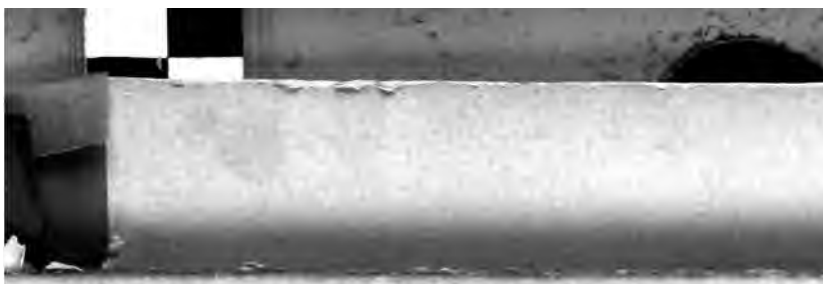
3. It is declared unlawful for any person to remove any “cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, sheep, or “lamb” to any port or place within the district above defined from any other port or place in Great Britain.

§ 4. But this Order does not prohibit the removal of any of the above-specified descriptions of animals from any port or place in the district above-defined to any other port or place within that district, or within any other part of Great Britain.

§ 5. The penalty for each offence against this Order is declared to be any sum not exceeding £20 which the justices before whom the offender is convicted may think fit to impose.

The operation of this Order is not limited to any stated period of time.

* The Under-Secretary of State in the Home Department has intimated an opinion that the penalty (not exceeding £20) applies to each animal in every lot of cattle removed in contravention of a notice issued by the local authority.—*See Notice by Justices of Berwickshire, 11th January 1866, Addenda, p. 65.*



APPENDIX.

ANNO UNDECIMO & DUODECIMO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. CVII.

An Act to prevent, until the First Day of September One thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to the End of the then Session of Parliament, the spreading of contagious or infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals.
—[4th September 1848.]

WHEREAS a contagious or infectious Disorder, known or described as the Sheep Pox or Variola Ovina, now prevails among the Sheep in some Parts of the United Kingdom, and it is necessary to take Measures to prevent such Disorder from spreading: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That in case any Sheep or Lambs infected with or labouring under the said Disorder, or any Disorder of the like Nature, be exposed or offered for Sale, or be brought or attempted to be brought for the Purpose of being so exposed or offered for Sale, in any Market, Fair, or other open or public Place where other Animals are commonly exposed for Sale, then and in any such Case it shall be lawful for any Clerk or Inspector or other Officer of such Fair or Market, or for any Constable or Policeman, or for any other Person authorized by the Mayor, or by any Two Justices of the Peace having Jurisdiction in the Place, or for any Person authorized or appointed by Her Majesty in Council, to seize the same, and to report such Seizure to the Mayor or any Justice of the Peace having Jurisdiction in the Place; and it shall be lawful for such Mayor or Justice either to restore the same, or to cause the same, together with any

Infected
Sheep ex-
posed for
Sale may
be seized
and de-
stroyed,
together
with Pen
Hurdles,
&c.

Penalty on Parties exposing Cattle for Sale knowing them to be diseased. Pens, Hurdles, Troughs, Litter, Hay, Straw, or other Articles which he may judge likely to have been infected thereby, to be forthwith destroyed or otherwise disposed of in such Manner as he shall deem proper, or as may be directed in manner hereinafter provided; and any Person bringing or attempting to bring any Sheep, Lambs, Oxen, Bulls, Cows, Calves, or other horned Cattle, into any such Market, Fair, or open or public Place as aforesaid, knowing such Sheep, Lambs, or Cattle to be infected with or labouring under either of such Disorders as aforesaid, shall, upon Conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for each and every such Offence a Sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds.

Penalty on Persons depasturing diseased Sheep, &c. II. And be it enacted, That if any Person turn out, keep, or depasture any Sheep or Lambs infected with or labouring under the said Disorder in or upon any Forest, Chase, Wood, Moor, Marsh, Heath, Common, waste Land, open Field, Road Side, or other undivided or uninclosed Land, such Person shall, on Conviction thereof, forfeit and pay any Sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds.

Penalty on Persons exposing for Sale Meat unfit for Human Food. III. And whereas it is expedient for the Preservation of the public Health to make more effectual Provision for preventing the Exposure for Sale of any Meat unfit for Human Food: Be it enacted, That if any Meat unfit for Human Food be exposed or offered for Sale in any Market, Fair, or other open or public Place, it shall be lawful for such Clerks, Inspectors, Constables, Policemen, or other Persons authorized as aforesaid to seize the same, and to report such Seizure to such Mayor or Justice as aforesaid, and such Mayor or Justice may either order the same to be restored, or to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as aforesaid: and any Person publicly exposing or offering such Meat for Sale, shall, upon Conviction, forfeit and pay for each and every such Offence a Sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds.

Privy Council may make Regulations as to Removal of Sheep, &c.; IV. And for the more effectually preventing the spreading of contagious or infectious Disease, be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any Two or more of them, from Time to Time to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the Purpose of prohibiting or regulating the Removal, to or from such Parts or Places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of Sheep, Cattle, Horses, Swine, or other Animals, or of Meat, Skins, Hides, Horns, Hoofs, or other Parts of any Animals, or of Hay, Straw, Fodder, or other Articles likely to propagate Infection; and also for the Purpose of purifying any Yard, Stable, Outhouse, or other Place, or any Waggon, Carts, Carriages, or other Vehicles; and also for the Purpose of directing how any Animals dying in a diseased State, or any Animals, Parts of Animals, or other

as to purifying Yards, Stables, &c.;

Things seized under the Provisions of this Act, are to be disposed of; and also for the Purpose of causing Notices to be given of the Appearance of any Disorder among Sheep, Cattle, or other Animals, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the Purpose of giving Effect to the Provisions of this Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and all Provisions for any of the Purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like Force and Effect as if the same had been inserted in this Act; and all Persons offending against the same shall for each and every Offence forfeit and pay any Sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds, or such smaller Sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any Case by such Order direct.

as to Disposal of Animals dying in an infected State; and as to giving Notice of Appearance of Disease, &c. Penalty for offending against the same.

V. And be it enacted, That all Orders and Regulations made under the Authority of this Act shall, within Fourteen Days after the issuing thereof, be twice published in the *London Gazette*; and in case such Orders or Regulations apply to any particular Places or Districts, then the same shall also be twice published, within Fourteen Days as aforesaid, in some Newspaper or Newspapers circulating in the County or Counties within which each of such Places or Districts, or any Part or Parts thereof respectively, is or are situated.

Orders, &c. to be published in Gazette, and in Country Newspapers;

VI. And be it enacted, That a Copy of every such Order or Orders shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within Six Weeks after issuing the same, if Parliament be then sitting, and if Parliament be not then sitting, then within Six Weeks after the commencement of the then next Session of Parliament.

and to be laid before Parliament.

VII. And be it enacted, That in case any Person wilfully obstruct or impede any Person acting under the Authority of this Act, or of any Order or Regulation made in pursuance of this Act, every Person so offending, and all others aiding and assisting therein, shall and may be seized and detained by such Person so acting under the Authority of this Act as aforesaid, or any Person or Persons he may call to his Assistance, until such Offender or Offenders can be conveniently taken before some Justice of the Peace having Jurisdiction in the County or Place wherein such Offence shall be committed, and when convicted before such Justice as aforesaid (who is hereby authorized and required, upon Complaint to him upon Oath, to take cognizance thereof, and to act summarily in the Premises,) shall, in the Discretion of such Justice, forfeit any Sum not exceeding Five Pounds, and in default of Payment thereof shall and may be imprisoned for any Term not exceeding Two Calendar Months, unless the Amount of the Penalty shall have been sooner discharged.

Penalty for obstructing Persons in the Execution of this Act.

Penalties
to be sum-
marily re-
covered
before Two
Justices.

VIII. And be it enacted, That every Penalty or Forfeiture imposed by this Act may be recovered by summary Proceeding before Two Justices; and upon the Exhibition of any Information in Writing before any Justice such Justice shall issue a Summons requiring the Party complained against to appear before Two Justices having Jurisdiction, at a Time and Place to be named in such Summons; and every such Summons shall be served on the Party offending, either in Person or by leaving the same with some Inmate, at his last or usual Place of Abode; and upon the Appearance of the Party complained against, or in his Absence, after Proof of the Service of such Summons, it shall be lawful for any Two Justices having Jurisdiction to proceed to the hearing of the Complaint; and upon Proof of the Offence, either by the Confession of the Party complained against or upon the Oath of One credible Witness or more, it shall be lawful for such Justices to convict the Offender, and upon such Conviction to adjudge the Offender to pay such Penalty as may seem fit, and not greater than the Penalty or Forfeiture specified in this Act, as well as such Costs attending the Conviction as such Justices shall think fit.

Penalties
to be
levied by
Distress.

IX. And be it enacted, That if forthwith upon any such Adjudication as aforesaid the Amount of the Penalty or Forfeiture, and of such Costs as aforesaid, be not paid, the Amount of such Penalty and Costs shall be levied by Distress, and such Justices, or either of them, or any other Justice having Jurisdiction as aforesaid, shall issue their or his Warrant of Distress accordingly.

In default
of Distress,
Justices
may com-
mit the
Offender to
Prison.

X. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for any such Justice to order any Offender so convicted as aforesaid to be detained and kept in safe Custody until Return can be conveniently made to the Warrant of Distress to be issued for levying such Penalty or Forfeiture and Costs, unless the Offender give sufficient Security, by way of Recognizance or otherwise, to the Satisfaction of the Justice, for his Appearance before him on the Day appointed for such Return, such Day being not more than Eight Days from the Time of taking such Security; but if before issuing such Warrant of Distress it shall appear to the Justice, by the Admission of the Offender or otherwise, that no sufficient Distress can be had within the Jurisdiction of such Justice whereon to levy such Penalty or Forfeiture and Costs, he may, if he think fit, refrain from issuing such Warrant of Distress; and in such Case, or if such Warrant shall have been issued, and upon the Return thereof such Insufficiency as aforesaid shall be made to appear to the Justice, then such Justice shall by Warrant cause such

Offender to be committed to Gaol, there to remain without Bail for any Term not exceeding Three Months, unless such Penalty or Forfeiture and Costs be sooner paid and satisfied.

XI. And be it enacted, That where in this Act any Sum of Money, whether in the Nature of Penalty or otherwise, is directed to be levied by Distress, such Sum of Money shall be levied by Distress and Sale of the Goods and Chattels of the Party liable to pay the same: and the Overplus arising from the Sale of such Goods and Chattels, after satisfying such Sum of Money, and the Expenses of the Distress and Sale, shall be returned, on Demand, to the Party whose Goods shall have been distrained.

XII. And be it enacted, That no Distress levied by virtue of this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any Party making the same be deemed a Trespasser, on account of any Defect or Want of Form in the Summons, Conviction, Warrant of Distress, or other Proceedings relating thereto, nor shall such Party be deemed a Trespasser *ab initio* on account of any Irregularity afterwards committed by him, but all Persons aggrieved by such Defect or Irregularity may recover full Satisfaction for the special Damage in an Action upon the Case.

XIII. And be it enacted, That all Penalties and Forfeitures recovered under this Act shall be applied as follows; one Half thereof shall be paid to the Person who shall sue or proceed for the same, and the other Half to Her Majesty's Use, and shall be paid to the Sheriffs of the County, City, or Town where the same shall have been imposed, and shall have been duly accounted for by him; and that all Convictions before Justices, and all Fines, Forfeitures, or Penalties imposed in consequence of such Convictions, shall be returned to the Court of Quarter Sessions, under the Provisions of an Act passed in the Third Year of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled *An Act for the more speedy Return and levying of Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures, and Recognizances estreated.*

XIV. And be it enacted, That no Person shall be liable to the Payment of any Penalty or Forfeiture imposed by virtue of this Act for any Offence made cognizable before a Justice, unless the Complaint respecting such Offence shall have been made before such Justice within Two Months next after the Commission of such Offence.

XV. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for any Justice to summon any Person to appear before him as a Witness in any Matter in which such Justice shall have Jurisdiction under the Provisions of this Act, at a Time and Place mentioned in such Summons, and to administer to him an Oath to testify the Truth in such Matter; and if any Person so

summoned shall without reasonable Excuse refuse or neglect to appear at the Time and Place appointed for that Purpose, having been paid or tendered a reasonable Sum for his Expenses, or if any Person appearing shall refuse to be examined on Oath, or to give Evidence before such Justice, every such Person shall Forfeit a Sum not exceeding Five Pounds for every such Offence.

Proceedings not to be quashed for Want of Form, nor removed by Certiorari.

XVI. And be it enacted, That no Warrant of Commitment consequent upon any summary Conviction under this Act shall be held void by reason of any Defect in such Warrant, provided it be therein alleged that the Party has been convicted, and there be a good and valid Conviction to sustain the same ; nor shall any Conviction, Order, or other Proceeding in pursuance of this Act be quashed or vacated for Want of Form, nor shall the same be removed by Certiorari or otherwise into any of the Superior Courts.

Parties aggrieved may appeal to Quarter Sessions, on giving Security.

XVII. And be it enacted, That if any Person shall think himself aggrieved by the Determination or Adjudication of any Justice with respect to any Penalty or Forfeiture under the Provisions of this Act, he may appeal to the General Quarter Sessions for the County or Place in which the Cause of Appeal shall have arisen ; but no such Appeal shall be entertained unless it be made within Four Months next after the making of such Determination or Adjudication, nor unless Ten Days Notice in Writing of such Appeal, stating the Nature and Grounds thereof, be given to the Party against whom the Appeal shall be brought, nor unless the Appellant forthwith after such Notice enter into Recognizances, with Two sufficient Sureties, before a Justice, conditioned duly to prosecute such Appeal, and to abide the Order of the Court thereon.

Court may make such Order as they think reasonable.

XVIII. And be it enacted, That at the Quarter Sessions for which such Notice shall be given the Court shall proceed to hear and determine the Appeal in a summary Way, or they may, if they think fit, adjourn it to the following Sessions ; and upon the hearing of such Appeal the Court may, if they think fit, mitigate any Penalty or Forfeiture, or they may confirm or quash the Adjudication, and order any Money paid by the Appellant, or levied by Distress upon his Goods, to be returned to him, and may also order such further Satisfaction to be made to the Party injured as they may judge reasonable ; and they may make such Order concerning the Costs, both of the Adjudication and of the Appeal, as they may think reasonable.

If Suit brought on account of Seizure,

XIX. And be it enacted, That in case the Mayor or Justice to whom the Seizure of any Sheep, Lambs, or Cattle supposed to be infected as aforesaid, or of any Meat supposed to be unfit for Human Food, may have been reported, shall upon Inquiry

order the same to be restored, and in case it appear to such Mayor or Justice that there was a probable Cause of Seizure, then and in such Case such Mayor or Justice shall grant a Certificate to the Party making the Seizure that there was such probable Cause, and in such Case the Person or Persons who made such Seizure, being a Person or Persons acting under the Authority of this Act, or of any Order made in pursuance hereof, shall not be liable to any Action, Indictment, or other Suit or Prosecution on account of such Seizure ; and in case any Action, Indictment, or other Suit or Prosecution shall be commenced and brought to Trial against any Person or Persons, being a Person or Persons acting under such Authority as aforesaid, on account of the Seizure of any Animals, Parts of Animals, Hay, Straw, Fodder, or other Articles seized as forfeited under the Provisions of this Act, or of any Order or Orders made under the Authority of the same, wherein a Verdict shall be given against the Defendant or Defendants, if the Court or Judge before whom such Information or Suit shall have been tried shall have certified on the said Record that there was a probable Cause for such Seizure, then the Plaintiff, besides the Things seized or the Value thereof, shall not be entitled to above Two-pence Damages, nor to any Costs of Suit, nor shall the Defendant or Defendants in such Prosecution be fined above One Shilling.

XX. And be it enacted, That this Act shall continue in force until the First Day of *September* in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty, and if Parliament be then sitting then further until the End of the then Session.

XXI. And be it enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall prejudice or derogate from the Estates, Rights, Interests, Privileges, Franchises, Jurisdiction, or Authority of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of *London* or their Successors, or the Lord Mayor of the said City for the Time being, nor prohibit, defeat, alter, or diminish any Power, Authority, or Jurisdiction which at the Time of passing this Act the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, or the said Lord Mayor for the Time being, possess, by Custom, Charter, or otherwise, for the Regulation, Management, and Control of Markets, or the Sale of infected Meat, Hides, Skins, Horns, Hoofs, or other Part of any infected Animal, or infected Hay, Straw, Fodder, or other Article, or the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, or the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common Council assembled, under or by virtue of any Act of Parliament, did or might lawfully claim, use, or exercise.

XXII. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in this Session of Parliament.

and the Judges shall certify that there was probable Cause, Plaintiff to have 2d. Damages, and Defendant fined not more than 1s.

Act to continue in force for Two Years.

Act not to affect the Rights, &c. of the City of London.

Act may be amended, &c.

ORDERS OF COUNCIL.

ORDER OF COUNCIL, *3d Nov. 1865.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 3d day of November 1865. By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. Present,—Duke of Somerset, Earl of Clarendon, Earl Russell.

Whereas by an Act passed in the session of the eleventh and twelfth years of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to prevent until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, the spreading of contagious or infectious disorders amongst sheep, cattle, and other animals," which Act has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals; and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act; and that all persons offending against the same shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct:

And whereas an Order, dated the 29th day of September 1865, has been made under the authority of the said Acts by the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, with a view to prevent the spreading to the Island and Barony of Lewis, in the county of Ross, of a contagious or infectious disorder generally designated

the "cattle plague," now prevailing in many other parts of Great Britain :

And whereas it is expedient to revoke the said Order, and to take measures for preventing the spreading of the said "cattle plague" to certain parts of Scotland :

Now therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, by virtue and in exercise of the powers given by the said recited Act, and by the several Acts continuing the same as aforesaid, order as follows :—

1. The said Order dated the 29th day of September 1865, is revoked, provided that such revocation shall not affect any act done or penalty recoverable under the said Order.

2. In this Order the word "cattle" shall be interpreted to mean any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, sheep, or lamb, and the expression "North-Western District of Scotland" shall be interpreted to mean and embrace the whole of the county of Argyll, in Scotland, and the whole of Scotland lying to the north and west of the Caledonian Canal.

3. It shall not be lawful for any person to remove any cattle to any port or place within the "North-Western District of Scotland," as defined and described in this Order, from any other port or place in Great Britain.

4. Nothing in this Order shall be construed to prohibit the removal of any cattle from any port or place within the said North-Western District of Scotland to any port or place within the same, or within any other part of Great Britain.

5. Every person offending against this Order shall for every such offence forfeit any sum not exceeding twenty pounds, which the Justices before whom he or she shall be convicted of such offence may think fit to impose.

ARTHUR HELPS.

ORDER OF COUNCIL, 23d Nov. 1865.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 23d day of November 1865. By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. Present,—Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Somerset, Earl Russell, Sir George Grey, Mr Milner Gibson, Mr Bruce.

Whereas by an Act passed in the session of the eleventh and twelfth years of Her present Majesty's reign, chapter one hundred and seven, intituled "An Act to prevent until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, the spreading of contagious or infectious disorders amongst sheep, cattle, and other animals," which Act has since

been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the session of the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and nineteen, it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other part of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection; and also for the purpose of purifying any yard, stable, outhouse, or other place, or any waggons, carts, carriages, or other vehicles; and also for the purpose of directing how any animal dying in a diseased state, or any animals, parts of animals, or other things seized under the provisions of the said Act, are to be disposed of; and also for the purpose of causing notices to be given of the appearance of any disorder among sheep, cattle, or other animals, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act; and that all persons offending against the same shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds, or such smaller sum as the said Lords, or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, may, in any case, by such Order direct:

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder now prevails among the cattle of Great Britain, which is generally designated the "cattle plague," and may be recognised by the following symptoms:—

"Great depression of the vital powers, frequent shivering, staggering gait, cold extremities, quick and short breathing, drooping head, reddened eyes, with a discharge from them, and also from the nostrils, of a mucous nature, raw-looking places on the inner side of the lips and roof of the mouth, diarrhoea or dysentric purging:"

And whereas several Orders, dated respectively the 24th of July, the 11th, 18th, and 26th of August, the 22d of September, and the 31st of October, 1865, have been made under the authority of the said Acts by the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, with a view to check the spreading of the said disorder:

And whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the

said Orders, and to make further provisions with a view to check the spreading of the said disorder :

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, by virtue of, and in exercise of the powers given by the said Act, so continued as aforesaid, order as follows :—

1. This Order shall extend to all parts of Great Britain.
2. The said Orders dated respectively the 24th of July, the 11th, 18th, and 26th of August, the 22d of September, and the 31st of October, 1865, are revoked, with the exception of so much of the said Order of the 24th July 1865, as empowers the Clerk of Her Majesty's Privy Council to appoint Inspectors within the limits of the Metropolitan Police District, provided that such revocation shall not affect any appointment made, or any notice given, or any act done, or penalty recoverable, under any Order hereby revoked.
3. In this Order the word " animal " shall mean any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, or swine ; and the word " Inspector " shall include any Inspector appointed or to be appointed as aforesaid by the said Clerk of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or appointed under this Order, or under any of the said revoked Orders.
4. Whenever the Local Authority, as hereinafter defined, shall be satisfied of the existence of the said disorder in, or have reason to apprehend its approach to, the district over which his or their jurisdiction extends, it shall be lawful for such Local Authority, if he or they shall think fit, from time to time to appoint one or more Veterinary Surgeon or Surgeons, or other duly qualified person or persons, to be an Inspector or Inspectors, for the purpose of carrying into effect the rules and regulations made by this Order, within the district for which he or they shall have been appointed. And the same authority may, from time to time, revoke such appointment.
5. Subject to the powers herein reserved to the Clerk of Her Majesty's Privy Council, the Local Authority within the City of London, and the liberties thereof, shall be the Lord Mayor ; in any municipal borough in England or Wales, the Mayor ; in any Petty Sessional Division in England and Wales (exclusive, so far as relates to the jurisdiction of the Inspector, of so much of the said division as lies within the limits of a municipal borough from which an Inspector has been appointed), the Justices acting in and for such Petty Sessional Division. The Local Authority in any burgh or town in Scotland which is subject to the jurisdiction of a Provost or other Principal Magistrate, shall be the Provost or such Principal Magistrate ; and, in any other place in Scotland not within the jurisdiction of such Provost or other Principal Magistrate, the Justices of the County in Sessions assembled.

6. Every Inspector shall from time to time report, to the Local Authority by which he is appointed, the steps taken by him for carrying into effect the regulations prescribed by this Order ; and the Local Authority shall certify, in such manner as may be directed by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the number of days that such Inspector has actually been engaged in the performance of his duty, and the number of miles travelled by him while so engaged.

7. Every Inspector shall furnish the Lords of the Council with such information in regard to the said disorder, as their Lordships may from time to time require.

8. Every person having in his possession, or under his custody, any animal labouring under the said disorder, shall forthwith give notice thereof to the Inspector of the district within which such animal may be, or if no Inspector shall have been appointed for such district, then to the officers hereinafter named, according to the place where such animal may be ; that is to say : within the Metropolitan Police District, to the said Clerk of the Privy Council ; within the City of London and the liberties thereof, to the Lord Mayor ; within any other borough, burgh, or town subject to the jurisdiction of a Mayor, Provost, or other principal Magistrate, to such Mayor, Provost, or other principal Magistrate ; elsewhere in England, to the Clerk of the Justices acting in and for the Petty Sessional Division ; and elsewhere in Scotland, to the Clerk of the Peace of the county.

9. Every Inspector shall have power, within the district for which he is appointed, to enter upon and inspect any premises or place in which any animal or animals which he suspects to be labouring under the said disorder may be found, and to examine and inspect, whenever and wherever he may deem it necessary, any animal which he suspects to be labouring under the said disorder within such district.

10. Every Inspector shall have power within his district to cause to be cleansed and disinfected, in any manner which he may think proper, any premises in which animals labouring under the said disorder have been, or may be, and to cause to be disinfected, and if necessary destroyed, any fodder, manure, or refuse matter, which he may deem likely to propagate the said disorder. And every owner or occupier of such premises shall obey any order given by such Inspector for that purpose.

11. Every person having in his possession, or under his custody, any animal labouring under such disorder, shall keep such animal separate from all other animals, and no person shall send or bring to any fair or market, or expose for sale, or send or carry by any railway or by any ship or vessel coastwise, or place upon, or drive along, any highway or the sides thereof, any such animal.

12. No person having in his possession or under his custody, any animal labouring under the said disorder, or which has been in the same shed or stable, or in the same herd or flock, or in contact with any animal labouring under the said disorder, shall remove such animal alive from his land or premises, without the licence of an Inspector, or if no Inspector has been appointed for the district within which such animal may be, without the licence of a Justice of the Peace acting in and for the jurisdiction within which such animal may be; provided that such licence shall be in writing, and shall only permit the removal of such animal to some place where it can be conveniently kept apart from all other animals until such Inspector or Justice is satisfied that there is no reasonable probability of such animal propagating the said disorder.

13. No person shall place, or keep, any animal labouring under the said disorder in any common or unenclosed land, or, if the animal be in a district for which an Inspector has been appointed, in any field or pasture, where, in the judgment of the Inspector, such animal may be likely to propagate the said disorder.

14. Every Inspector shall have power within his district to direct that any animal labouring under the said disorder, or which he suspects to be labouring under the said disorder, shall be kept separate from animals free from the said disorder. And every person having such animal in his possession, or under his custody, shall obey any direction given by such Inspector for that purpose. And where the person having such animal in his possession, or under his custody, shall disobey such direction given by such Inspector, then, and in such case, and such case only, shall such Inspector have power to seize and slaughter, or to cause to be seized and slaughtered, such animal.

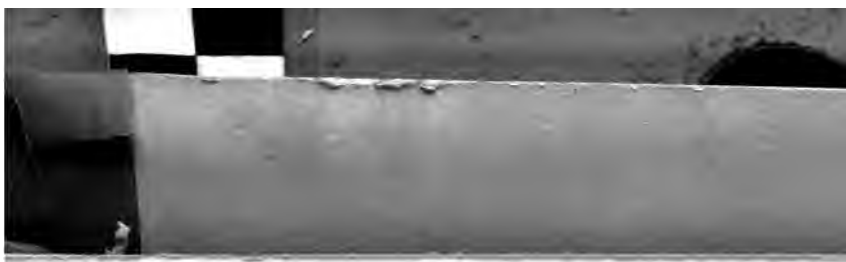
15. All animals having died of the said disorder, or having been slaughtered on account thereof, shall be buried as soon as practicable, in any convenient place, with their skins, and with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and shall be covered with at least five feet of earth, or shall, in districts for which an Inspector has been appointed, be otherwise disposed of, with the consent of the owner, in manner directed by the Inspector, and the Inspector shall have power to cause the carcase to be disinfected when necessary previous to the burial or other disposal thereof.

16. Whenever any local authority, as hereinbefore defined, declares, by notice published in any newspaper circulating within his or their jurisdiction, that it is expedient, for a time to be specified in such notice, to prevent the removal of animals as hereinbefore defined, or some specified description thereof, either absolutely, or except under such conditions as such Local

Authority shall think fit to impose, with a view to prevent the spreading of the said disorder, to any market or fair, or to any place whatever within his or their jurisdiction for the purpose of exhibition or sale, then, in such case, and after the publication of such notice, it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any such animal, or description thereof, except in accordance with such conditions as aforesaid, into such market or fair, or to any place within such jurisdiction, for the purpose of exhibition or sale, or to receive, exhibit, buy, or sell any such animals so brought or sent.

17. Where the removal of animals, or any specified description thereof, to any market or fair or elsewhere for the purpose of exhibition or sale, has been or shall be prohibited, absolutely or conditionally, within the jurisdiction of any Local Authority, in pursuance of any of the powers conferred by this or any of the said recited Orders, and complaint is made by such Local Authority to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State that the Local Authority for some adjoining or neighbouring district neglects or refuses to publish a notice with a view to a similar prohibition within the jurisdiction of such last-mentioned Authority, and that, in consequence of such neglect or refusal, there is reason to apprehend the spreading of the said disorder, then in such case it shall be lawful for such Secretary of State, and he is hereby empowered, to publish such notice in any newspaper circulating within the jurisdiction of such last-mentioned Local Authority, and such notice so published by the Secretary of State shall have the same effect as if it had been published by the Local Authority so neglecting or refusing as aforesaid; provided that nothing contained in this or the preceding clause of this Order shall be held to prohibit any person from exhibiting or selling on his own land or premises any animal belonging to him which has been on such land or premises for not less than fourteen days previous to such sale.

18. Whenever any Local Authority, as hereinbefore defined, declares, by notice published in any newspaper, circulating within his or their jurisdiction, and also by notice published in some newspaper or newspapers circulating within the county or counties bordering upon the county within which the jurisdiction of such Local Authority is situate, that it is expedient, for a time to be specified in such notice, that animals, as hereinbefore defined, or some specified description thereof, shall not, either absolutely or except under such conditions as such Local Authority shall think fit to impose with a view to prevent the spreading of the said disorder, be brought from any other part of Great Britain into any place within his or their jurisdiction, it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any such animal or description thereof, except in accordance with



such conditions aforesaid, from any place in Great Britain beyond such jurisdiction into any place within such jurisdiction; and the copy of any such notice shall be sent forthwith by the Local Authority by whom it is made to the Clerk of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and shall be published by him in the London Gazette: Provided always that nothing contained in this clause of this Order shall make it unlawful for any person to send or carry any such animals by railway through such jurisdiction; and provided also, that nothing contained in this clause of this Order shall make it unlawful for any person to bring or send, with the licence of any two Justices acting in and for the jurisdiction to which such notice applies, any such animals, from any land or premises in his own occupation, and beyond such jurisdiction, to any other land or premises in his own occupation within such jurisdiction.

19. Any such Local Authority, or any of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, may, from time to time, if he or they think fit, renew, revoke, or modify all or any part of any Notice published or to be published by them or him under the powers given under this or the said revoked Orders, either absolutely or under such conditions as to such Local Authority or to such Secretary of State may seem proper, by a further Notice to be published in the same manner as such Notice is required to be published.

20. During the continuance of the "Cattle Plague" within the said city of London, or the Metropolitan Police District, no person shall bring or send, or cause to be brought or sent, any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf, to the Metropolitan Cattle Market, except for the purpose of being there sold for immediate slaughter; and every such animal so brought or sent shall, before being allowed to leave the said market, and although such animal may not have been sold, be marked in the manner in which cattle are ordinarily marked for slaughter in the said market, *videlicet*, by clipping the hair off the end of the tail. And the officers of the said market shall cause such mark to be duly made. And no person shall buy or sell, or cause to be bought or sold, any such animal in the said market, except for immediate slaughtering; and every person buying any such animal in any such market shall slaughter or cause the same to be slaughtered, in all cases within seven days of such purchase, and, if such animal be removed beyond the limits of the Metropolitan Police District, within forty-eight hours after such removal.

21. This Order shall be in force until the 1st day of March next, and no longer, unless continued by some further Order.

22. Every person offending against this Order shall, in pursuance of the said Act, for every such offence forfeit any sum

not exceeding twenty pounds, which the Justices before whom he or she shall be convicted of such offence may think fit to impose.

ARTHUR HELPS.

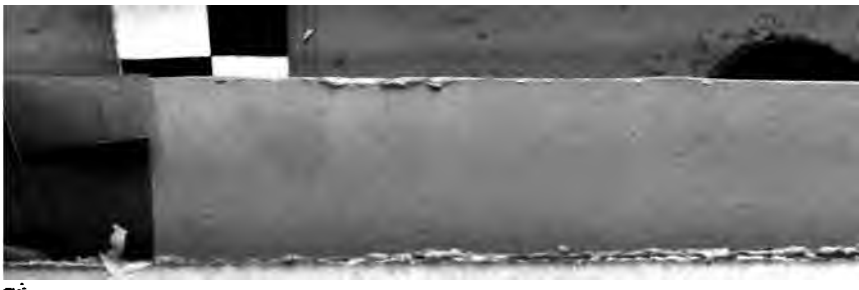
ORDER OF COUNCIL, 16th Dec. 1865.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 16th day of December 1865. By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. Present, — Lord President, Duke of Somerset, Sir George Grey, Bart., Mr Milner Gibson.

Whereas by an Act passed in the session of the eleventh and twelfth years of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to prevent, until the first day of September 1850, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, the spreading of contagious or infectious disorders amongst sheep, cattle, and other animals," which Act has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the session of the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth years of Her present Majesty, it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other part of any animals, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid, in any such Order or Orders contained, shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act; and that all persons offending against the same shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds, or such smaller sum as the said Lords, or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, may, in any case, by such Order direct:

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder now prevails among cattle within that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, which disorder is generally designated as the "cattle plague:"

And whereas, with a view to check the spreading of the said disorder, an Order, dated the 23d of November 1865, has been



made under the authority of the said Acts by the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, consolidating and amending certain Orders previously made for that purpose :

And whereas it is expedient to alter and amend the said Order of the 23d of November 1865 :

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, in exercise of the powers given by the said Act, so continued as aforesaid, order as follows :—

1. So much of the said Order, dated the 23d of November 1865, as defines the local authority in Great Britain, is hereby revoked.

2. Subject to the powers reserved by the Order of the 23d of November to the Clerk of Her Majesty's Privy Council, the local authority within the city of London, and the liberties thereof, shall be the Lord Mayor ; in every borough in England or Wales which is within the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, the Mayor ; in every county, riding, or division of a Quarter Sessions of the Peace in England or Wales, the Justices of the Peace for the said county, riding, or division of a county, or liberty, in General or Quarter Sessions assembled : Provided that no county of a city, or county of a town, or borough, which is within the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, shall be deemed, for the purposes of this Order, part of a county, riding, division, or liberty. The local authority in every burgh or town in Scotland having a Town Council shall be the Provost or other principal magistrate ; and in any other place in Scotland, the Justices of the county in Sessions assembled.

3. All appointments made, notices given, and other acts done by any local authority under and by virtue of the said Order of the 23d of November 1865, or the Order thereby revoked, shall be valid and effectual until altered, varied, or revoked by the local authority hereby constituted, and such local authority shall have and exercise all the powers given by the said Order of the 23d of November 1865, to the local authority therein described.

4. Whenever any local authority declares, by notice published in any newspaper circulating within its jurisdiction, that it is expedient, for a time to be specified in such notice, that no cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf shall, except under such conditions as such local authority shall think fit to impose with a view to prevent the spreading of the said disorder, be removed from any particular part of the jurisdiction of such local authority to any other part of such jurisdiction, or from any place or places within such jurisdiction, to be specified in such notice, to any other such place or places also to be so specified, or from place to place generally within such jurisdiction, or within any

specified part thereof, then it shall not be lawful for any person to remove any such animal in contravention of such notice ; provided always, that nothing contained in this clause of this Order shall make it unlawful for any person to send or carry any such animal by railway through or out of such jurisdiction, or to send or carry any such animal, if brought by sea from any place out of Great Britain, into such jurisdiction, to the nearest convenient railway station, for the purpose of carrying it through or out of such jurisdiction.

5. Any local authority may from time to time renew, revoke, alter, or vary all or any part of any notice published or to be published by him or them, or any previous local authority within his or their jurisdiction, under the powers given under this or any former Orders, either absolutely or under such conditions as to such local authority may seem proper, by a further notice to be published in the same manner as such notice is required to be published.

6. The notice required by Section 8 of the Order of the 23d of November 1865 to be given in England to the Clerk of the Justices acting in and for a petty sessional division of a county, shall hereafter be given to the Clerk of the Peace of such county.

7. This Order shall be in force from the 3d day of January next until the 1st day of March next, and no longer, unless continued by some further Order.

8. Every person offending against this Order shall, in pursuance of the said Act, for every such offence forfeit any sum not exceeding twenty pounds, which the Justices before whom he or she shall be convicted of such offence may think fit to impose.

ARTHUR HELPS.

NOTICES BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN SCOTLAND.



The Notices here collected comprise all that have been published in the Gazette down to the 12th January 1866 inclusive. They are arranged in alphabetical order of Counties, the Burgh Notices being placed immediately after those of the Counties in which they are respectively situated.

[For additional Notices, see Addenda, page 65.]

COUNTY OF ABERDEEN, 1st December 1865.

The Justices of the Peace for the county of Aberdeen, in Sessions assembled at Aberdeen, 1st December 1865, considering that it is expedient that the animals defined in the third clause of the Order of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated 23d November 1865, be excluded from all markets and fairs within their jurisdiction, do hereby give notice and declare, in accordance with the 16th clause of said Order, that it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, or swine, to any markets or fairs appointed to be held within their jurisdiction, or to any place whatever within their jurisdiction, for the purpose of exhibition or sale, or to receive, exhibit, buy, or sell any such animals so brought or sent, and that during the period from the date of this Order to the 1st day of March next.

The said Justices also do hereby give notice and declare, in accordance with the 18th clause of said Order, that animals, as defined in said Order, shall not be brought from any other part of Great Britain into any place within their jurisdiction during the period from the date of this notice and declaration to the said 1st day of March next, subject to the exceptions mentioned in said clause.



CITY OF ABERDEEN, 7th December 1865.

I, Sir Alexander Anderson, Lord Provost of the city of Aberdeen, the local authority acting in said city, under and by virtue of the Order of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated the 23d day of November 1865, with concurrence of the Magistrates of said city, do hereby give notice and declare, in accordance with the 18th clause of said Order, that it is expedient that animals defined by said Order, that is to say, cows, heifers, bulls, bullocks, oxen, calves, sheep, lambs, goats, and swine, shall not be brought into any place within the said city of Aberdeen, from any other part of Great Britain, excepting from the county of Aberdeen, during the period from the date hereof to the 1st day of March next; and I hereby give notice, in terms of the said Order, and of this declaration, that it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any such animals from any place of Great Britain, excepting as aforesaid, into any place within the said city of Aberdeen, during the period before specified.

CITY OF ABERDEEN, 29th December 1865.

I, Sir Alexander Anderson, Lord Provost of the city of Aberdeen, the local authority acting in said city, under and by virtue of the Orders of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated the 23d day of November and the 16th day of December 1865, considering that by notice and declaration given by me as local authority, and bearing date the 7th day of December 1865, I, with concurrence of the Magistrates of said city, declared, in accordance with the 18th section of said first-mentioned Order, that it was expedient that animals defined by said Order—that is to say, cows, heifers, bulls, bullocks, oxen, calves, sheep, lambs, goats, and swine—should not be brought into any place within the said city of Aberdeen from any other part of Great Britain, excepting from the county of Aberdeen, during the period from the date of said notice and declaration to the 1st day of March next; and I farther thereby gave notice, in terms of the said Order and declaration, that it should not be lawful for any person to bring or send any such animals from any place of Great Britain, excepting as aforesaid, into any place within the said city of Aberdeen, during the period before specified: And farther, considering that, by the said Orders of Council, I, as local authority aforesaid, and empowered from time to time to renew, revoke, alter, or vary all or any part of

any notice published by me, under the said Orders, and that it is expedient that the foresaid notice and declaration should be altered to the extent and effect after-mentioned: Therefore I, as local authority foresaid, do hereby give notice and declare, in accordance with said Orders of Council, that it shall be lawful for the Aberdeen, Leith, and Clyde Shipping Company to bring fat cattle from Caithness, Orkney, or Shetland, by their steam vessels, and to land such cattle at the harbour of Aberdeen, for immediate slaughter only; the said Company having guaranteed that all cattle so landed shall be immediately, on arrival, transferred by the said Company from their steam vessels to their premises situated at Pocra Quay, Footdee, Aberdeen, and there slaughtered within forty-eight hours after arrival, at the sight of competent parties to be appointed by James Duthie, Superintendent of Police of the city of Aberdeen. And I farther give notice and declare that, with the exception in favour of the said Company above specified, the said notice and declaration given by me, as local authority foresaid, of date 7th December 1865, shall in all other respects continue in full force and effect; and that under the penalty specified in said Orders of Council.

BURGH OF INVERURY, *4th December 1865.*

The Provost of the burgh of Inverury, as the local authority within the said burgh, acting under and in virtue of the Order of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated 23d November 1865, with concurrence of the magistrates and council of the said burgh, hereby gives notice and declares, in accordance with the sixteenth clause of said Order, that it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, or swine, to any markets or fairs appointed to be held within his jurisdiction, or to any place whatever within his jurisdiction, for the purpose of exhibition or sale, or to receive, exhibit, buy, or sell any such animals so brought or sent, and that during the period from the date of this notice to the 1st day of March next.

The said Provost also hereby gives notice and declares, in accordance with the eighteenth clause of said Order, that animals as defined in said Order shall not be brought from any other part of Great Britain into any place within his jurisdiction during the period from the date of this notice to the said 1st day of March next, subject to the exceptions mentioned in said Order.

COUNTY OF AYR, *2d December 1865.*

Notice is hereby given, that the Justices of Peace of the county of Ayr, in Sessions assembled, in accordance with the powers conferred upon them by the 18th section of an Order of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated the 23d day of November 1865, do hereby declare that it is expedient, for a period of two months from 1st December 1865, that animals (viz., any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, or swine) shall not be brought from any other part of Great Britain into any place within the county of Ayr, within their jurisdiction; and that, in terms of said Order in Council, it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any such animal from any place in Great Britain beyond such jurisdiction into any place within such jurisdiction; but always under the provisos contained in said section of the said Order in Council.

COUNTY OF BANFF, *1st December 1865.*

Notice is hereby given, that at a Special General Meeting of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Banff, in Sessions assembled, held at Banff upon Friday the 1st day of December current, for the purpose of considering the Order by the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated 23d November last, at which meeting William James Tayler, Esquire, of Glenbarry, was elected and acted as Chairman, the Justices, in exercise of the powers conferred on them, as the local authority within the said county, by said Order unanimously declared that it is expedient for a period of two months, from the 5th day of December current, that animals as therein defined, that is to say, cows, heifers, bulls, bullocks, oxen, calves, sheep, lambs, goats, or swine, shall not be brought to any place within the said county of Banff from any other part of Great Britain; and, in terms of said Order and declaration it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any such animals from any place in Great Britain beyond the county of Banff, into any place within said county, for the period before specified.

COUNTY OF BANFF, *29th December 1865.*

Notice is hereby given, that the Justices of the Peace for the county of Banff, in Special Sessions assembled at Banff, on the 29th day of December 1865, in accordance with

the powers conferred on them by the Orders of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated 23d November and 16th December 1865, anent the Cattle Plague, as the local authority within said county defined by said last dated Order, revoked and hereby revoke the resolution and declaration of the Sessions of the Peace of the county held on 1st December 1865, and the notice thereof published in the London Gazette, and Banffshire Journal newspaper of date the 5th, the Aberdeen Journal newspaper of date the 6th, and the Elgin Courant newspaper of date the 8th, all days of December 1865, from and after the 3d day of January 1866 :

Further, the said Justices, in said Sessions assembled, in virtue of said powers declare, and hereby declare that, with a view to prevent the spreading of the Cattle Plague, it is expedient, for the period from the 3d day of January to the 1st day of March both next, that animals, as defined by said Order of Council dated 23d November last, that is to say, cows, heifers, bulls, bullocks, oxen, calves, sheep, lambs, goats, and swine, shall not be brought to any place within the said county of Banff from any other part of Great Britain beyond the county of Banff, except (1) from that part of the parish of King Edward, in the county of Aberdeen, bounded by the parishes of Banff, Gamrie, and Alvah, and the River Deveron, in Banffshire, unconditionally, and also (2) from the portions of the county of Moray situate on the east of the River Spey and north of the River Avon, at the time and upon the condition following, that is to say,—said animals may be brought or sent into any part of the county of Banff from said portions of the county of Moray from and after the 10th day of January next, upon condition that the local authority within the county of Moray, or one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State shall, before said last mentioned date, have declared and published a notice in terms of said Orders, prohibiting the importation of said animals into said portion of the county of Moray from any other portions of said county, or any other part of Great Britain, except the county of Banff, from the said 10th day of January to the 1st day of March next.

BURGH OF BANFF, *2d December* 1865.

I, Thomas Adam, Provost of the burgh of Banff, in exercise of the powers conferred on me as the Local Authority within said burgh, by the Order of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated 23d November 1865, do hereby declare

that it is expedient, for the period of two months from the 5th day of December current, that animals defined by said Order, that is to say, "cows, heifers, bulls, bullocks, oxen, calves, sheep, lambs, goats, or swine," shall not be brought to any place within my jurisdiction—viz., the said burgh of Banff, from any other part of Great Britain except the county of Banff; and I hereby give notice that, in terms of said Order and this declaration, it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any such animals from any place in Great Britain, except as aforesaid, into any place in the said burgh, for the period before specified.

COUNTY OF BUTE, *27th November 1865.*

The Justices of the Peace of the county of Bute, by virtue of the power conferred on them by the 18th clause of an Order of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated the 23d day of November current, do hereby declare that it is expedient, for a period of three months from and after the 1st day of December 1865, that animals (viz., any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, or swine) shall not be brought from any other part of Great Britain into any place within the said County of Bute.

BURGH OF ROTHESAY, *28th November 1865.*

I, Charles Duncan, Provost of the royal burgh of Rothesay, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by an Order of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated 23d November current, do hereby declare that, with a view to prevent the spreading of the cattle plague, it is expedient that, for a period of two months, commencing on the 1st day of December 1865, no cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, or swine, be brought from any other part of Great Britain, excepting the county of Bute, into any place within the said burgh.

COUNTY OF DUMBARTON, *21st December 1865.*

By virtue of the powers conferred by an Order of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated the 23d day of November 1865,

Notice is hereby given that Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the county of Dumbarton, in sessions assembled at Dumbarton on the date hereof, in terms of the 18th clause of

said Order, with a view to prevent the spreading of the Cattle Plague, declared and do hereby declare that it is expedient, from this date till the 1st day of March next, that animals—viz., any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, or swine—shall not be brought from any other part of Great Britain into any place within their jurisdiction, and that it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any such animal from any place in Great Britain beyond such jurisdiction, into any place within such jurisdiction, during such period, but always under the provisoes contained in said clause of said Order in Council. :

And the Justices in said Sessions assembled, with the view aforesaid, declared and hereby further declare, that it is expedient, under said Order, to prevent the removal of animals, as hereinbefore defined, from any other part of the county within such jurisdiction, to any market, fair, or any other place whatever within the parishes of Row, Roseneath, Luss, Arrochar, and Cardross, and those parts of the parish of Bonhill, and of the landward part of the parish of Dumbarton, which are situated on the west side of the River Leven, within such jurisdiction, for the purpose of exhibition or sale, from this date till the 1st day of March next, and that it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any such animal to any market, fair, or any other place whatever within any of said parishes or parts of parishes above-named, within such jurisdiction, for the purpose of exhibition or sale, or to receive, exhibit, buy, or sell, any such animals so brought or sent during such period.

And the Justices in said Sessions assembled, with the view aforesaid, likewise declared and do hereby further declare that it is also expedient, under said Order, to prevent the removal of animals, as hereinbefore defined, from the parishes of Cumbernauld, Kirkintilloch, and East and West Kilpatrick, or any of them, into the parish of Kilmaronock, or those parts of the parish of Bonhill, and of the landward part of the parish of Dumbarton which are situated on the east side of the River Leven, all within such jurisdiction, for the purpose of exhibition or sale, from this date till the said 1st day of March next, and that it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any such animal from any of the said parishes of Cumbernauld, Kirkintilloch, and East and West Kilpatrick, into the said parish of Kilmaronock, or the foresaid parts of the parishes of Bonhill and Dumbarton, situated on the east side of the River Leven, all within such jurisdiction, for the purpose of exhibition or sale, or to receive, exhibit, buy, or sell, any such animals so brought or sent during said period.

COUNTY OF DUMFRIES, 29th November 1865.

By virtue of the powers conferred by an Order of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated the 23d November current,

Notice is hereby given, that Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Dumfries, in adjourned Quarter Sessions assembled at Dumfries, on the 29th November current, declared and hereby declare that it is expedient, from the 29th day of November current, till the 1st day of March next, that animals of the following description, viz., cows, heifers, bulls, bullocks, oxen, calves, and goats (subject to the exceptions and conditions after-mentioned), with a view to prevent the spreading of the disorder generally designated the "Cattle Plague," shall not be brought from any other part of Great Britain into any place within the jurisdiction of said Justices. And it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any such animal or description thereof, except in accordance with such conditions as after-mentioned, from any place in Great Britain beyond the jurisdiction of said Justices into any place within their jurisdiction.

Excepting always from the above description of animals, fat cattle *bond fide* removed to auction marts for immediate sale and slaughter, or immediate removal from the county, provided that a certificate of their being healthy and not from an infected stock, be previously obtained from a Justice of the Peace residing in the parish or adjoining parish, and that the name of the owner and exposor and seller be always given.

COUNTY OF DUMFRIES, 13th December 1865.

By virtue of the powers conferred by an Order of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated the 23d November last, notice is hereby given, that Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Dumfries, in Sessions assembled at Dumfries, on the 13th December current, declared and hereby declare that it is expedient, from the 19th of December current until the 1st day of March 1866, to prevent the removal of animals of the following description, viz., cows, heifers, bulls, bullocks, oxen, calves, sheep, lambs, goats, and swine, with a view to prevent the spreading of the disorder generally designated the "Cattle Plague," to any market or fair, or to any place whatever within the jurisdiction of the said Justices, for the purpose of exhibition or sale; and that it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any such animal or description thereof, into any such market or fair, or to any place within the jurisdiction of

said Justices, for the purpose of exhibition or sale, or to receive, exhibit, buy, or sell any such animal so brought or sent.

Further, notice is hereby given, that said Justices declared and hereby declare that it is expedient, from the said 19th day of December current till the 1st day of March next, that animals of the following description, viz., cows, heifers, bulls, bullocks, oxen, calves, sheep, lambs, goats, and swine, with a view to prevent the spreading of the disorder generally designated the "Cattle Plague," shall not be brought from any other part of Great Britain into any place within the jurisdiction of the said Justices. And it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any such animal, or description thereof, from any place in Great Britain beyond the jurisdiction of said Justices into any place within their jurisdiction.

BURGH OF DUMFRIES, *8th December 1865.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred by an Order of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated the 23d day of November 1865, I, William Turner, Provost of the burgh of Dumfries, the local authority for said burgh, hereby declare that it is expedient, from the 15th day of December 1865 to the 1st day of March 1866, to prevent the removal of cows, heifers, bulls, bullocks, oxen, calves, and goats (subject to the exceptions and conditions after mentioned), with the view to prevent the spreading of the disorder generally designated the "Cattle Plague," to any market or fair, or to any place whatever within my jurisdiction, for the purpose of exhibition or sale, and that it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any such animal, or description thereof, except in accordance with such conditions after mentioned, into such market or fair, or to any place within my jurisdiction, for the purpose of exhibition or sale, or to receive, exhibit, buy, or sell any such animals so brought or sent.

And in pursuance of the powers conferred by said Order, I, William Turner, local authority aforesaid, further declare that it is expedient, from the 15th day of December 1865 to the 1st day of March 1866, that cows, heifers, bulls, bullocks, oxen, calves, and goats (subject to the exceptions and conditions after mentioned), with a view to prevent the spreading of the said disorder, shall not be brought from any other part of Great Britain into any place within my jurisdiction; and it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any such animal or description thereof, except in accordance with such conditions as after mentioned, from any place in Great Britain beyond my jurisdiction into any place within said jurisdiction.

Excepting always from the above description of animals, fat cattle *bond fide* removed to auction marts for immediate sale or slaughter, or immediate removal from the burgh, provided that a certificate of their being healthy and not from an infected stock be previously obtained from an heritor in the parish or adjoining parish, or a Justice of the Peace residing in the same parish or adjoining parish, and that the name of the owner and exposer and seller be always given.

PARISH OF LANGHOLM, 21st December 1865.

By virtue of the powers conferred by an Order of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated the 23d November last,

I, Hugh Dobie, Chief Magistrate of Langholm, the local authority therein, hereby give notice that it is expedient, from the 28th day of December current until the 1st day of March 1866, to prevent the removal of animals of the following description, viz., cows, heifers, bulls, bullocks, oxen, calves, goats, and swine, with a view to prevent the spreading of the disorder generally designated the "cattle plague," to any market or fair within the burgh of barony of Langholm for the purpose of exhibition and sale, and that it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any such animal or description thereof into any such market or fair, or to any place within the said burgh, for the purpose of exhibition or sale, or to receive, exhibit, buy, or sell any such animal so brought or sent.

Further, notice is hereby given, that it is expedient, from the said 28th day of December current till the 1st day of March next, that animals of the following description, viz., cows, heifers, bulls, bullocks, oxen, calves, goats, and swine, with a view to prevent the spreading of the disorder generally designated the "cattle plague," shall not be brought from any other part of Great Britain into any place within the said burgh, and it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any such animal or description thereof from any place in Great Britain beyond said burgh into any place within said burgh.

Excepting always from the above description of animals fat cattle *bond fide* removed for immediate sale or slaughter, or immediate removal from the burgh, provided that a certificate of their being healthy, and not from an infected stock, be previously obtained from an heritor or Justice of the Peace residing in the parish or adjoining parish from which such fat cattle are brought; and further, that the name of the owner, exposer, and seller, be always given.

BURGH OF LOCHMABEN, *21st December 1865.*

By virtue of the powers conferred by an Order of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, dated the 23d day of November last, notice is hereby given that I, William Graham, Provost of the burgh of Lochmaben, the local authority for the said burgh, hereby declare that it is expedient, from the 21st day of December current until the 1st day of March 1866, to prevent the removal of animals of the following description, viz., cows, heifers, bulls, bullocks, oxen, calves, sheep, lambs, goats, and swine, with a view to prevent the spreading of the disorder generally designated the "Cattle Plague," to any market or fair, or to any place whatever within my jurisdiction, for the purpose of exhibition or sale, and that it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any such animal, or description thereof, into any such market or fair, or to any place within my jurisdiction, for the purpose of exhibition or sale, or to receive, exhibit, buy, or sell any such animal so brought or sent.

And further, notice is hereby given that I, William Graham, hereby declare that it is expedient, from the 21st day of December current till the 1st day of March next, that animals of the following description, viz., cows, heifers, bulls, bullocks, oxen, calves, sheep, lambs, goats, and swine, with a view to prevent the spreading of the disorder generally designated the "Cattle Plague," shall not be brought from any other part of Great Britain into any place within my jurisdiction, and it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any such animal, or description thereof, from any place in Great Britain beyond my jurisdiction into any place within my jurisdiction. It being hereby specially declared that this Order shall not in any way affect the pork market, which will be held as usual.

BURGH OF MOFFAT, *20th December 1865.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred by an Order of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated the 23d day of November 1865, I, James Proudfoot, Esq., of Craigieburn, Senior Magistrate of Police of the burgh of Moffat, the local authority for said burgh under said Order, declare :—

1. That it is expedient, from the 25th day of December 1865 to the 1st day of March 1866, to prevent the removal of cows, heifers, bulls, bullocks, oxen, calves, sheep, lambs, goats, and swine, with a view to prevent the spreading of the disorder generally designated the "Cattle Plague," to any market or fair,

or to any place whatever within my jurisdiction, for the purpose of exhibition or sale.

2. And that it is expedient, for the period foresaid, that cows (excepting those of inhabitants of the burgh returning from their grazing grounds), heifers, bulls, bullocks, oxen, calves, sheep, lambs, goats, and swine, with a view to prevent the spreading of the said disorder, shall not be brought from any other part of Great Britain into any place within my jurisdiction.

COUNTY OF EDINBURGH, *15th December 1865.*

Notice is hereby given that Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Edinburgh, in Special General Sessions assembled at Edinburgh, of the date hereof, in terms of the powers conferred upon them by the Order of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, of date 23d November 1865, declared and hereby declare in terms of the 16th section of the said Order, that, with a view to prevent the spreading of the cattle plague, it is expedient, from this date to the 1st day of March next, to prevent the removal of animals as defined in said Order, viz., any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, or swine, from any place whatever within their jurisdiction, to any market, or to any place whatever within their jurisdiction, for the purpose of exhibition or sale, with the following exceptions, viz.:— That any animal of the kind enumerated in said Order may, if fat or fit for the butcher, either be sent by the feeder to the market of Edinburgh, or to any local butcher direct, to be by him slaughtered within forty-eight hours of it reaching his custody; or may be sent by the feeder to the nearest railway station (with reference to its destination), to be forwarded to any market to be sold for slaughter, but without the power of being brought back alive: and, under the exceptions and conditions foresaid, they declared and hereby declare that it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any such animal into such market, or into any place within the jurisdiction of said Justices, viz., the county of Edinburgh, for the purpose of exhibition or sale, or to receive, exhibit, buy, or sell any such animals so brought or sent.

And the said Justices of the Peace declared and hereby declare, in terms of the eighteenth section of said Order, that it is expedient, with a view to prevent the spreading of said disorder, that from this date to the first day of March next, no animal as above defined shall be brought into any place within the jurisdiction of said Justices, viz., the county of Edinburgh, from any place in Great Britain beyond their jurisdiction; and it is hereby declared that it shall not be lawful for any person to

bring or send any animal as above defined, from any place in Great Britain beyond the jurisdiction of the Justices of the county of Edinburgh, into any place within such jurisdiction.

COUNTY OF EDINBURGH, *3d January 1866.*

Notice is hereby given that Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Edinburgh, in Special General Sessions assembled at Edinburgh of the date hereof, in terms of the powers conferred upon them by the Order of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, of date 16th December 1865: Declared, and hereby declare, in terms of the 4th section of said Order, that it is expedient to prohibit, from this date till the 1st day of March next, the removal of any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf, from place to place within the jurisdiction of the Justices of the county of Edinburgh, along any public road, highway, or public way, except under the following condition, viz.:—

Notwithstanding this Notice, any cattle as above defined may be removed from any place within the said jurisdiction, provided that the owner or person having the care of such cattle shall procure, not more than forty-eight hours previous to their removal, a certificate by an Inspector that said cattle are in a sound state of health, and that no animal on the same farm or premises is, or, so far as known to said Inspector, has been, affected with Cattle Plague, and also a licence by two Justices of the Peace for the county of Edinburgh.

This Notice does not revoke the Notices previously issued by the Justices of the Peace of the county of Edinburgh, of date the 15th day of December 1865.

CITY OF EDINBURGH, *26th December 1865.*

I, the Right Honourable William Chambers, Lord Provost of the city of Edinburgh, by virtue of the power and authority conferred on me by the Order of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, of date the 23d day of November 1865, hereby declare, in terms of the 16th section of the said Order, that, with a view to prevent the spreading of the Cattle Plague, it is expedient from this date to the 1st day of March next, to prevent the removal of any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf, to the Edinburgh Cattle Market, or to any place whatever within the city of Edinburgh, for the purpose of exhibition or sale, with this exception, viz.: That animals of the descriptions above specified may be removed to the said market, or other place competent, for the purpose of being sold for im-

mediate slaughtering; and, in terms of the 18th section of the said Order, I hereby declare that it is expedient, with a view to prevent the spreading of said disorder, that from this date to the first day of March next, no animal of the descriptions above specified shall be brought from any other part of Great Britain into any place within the city of Edinburgh, except for the purpose of being sold for immediate slaughtering, and they shall be slaughtered accordingly.

CITY OF EDINBURGH, *6th January 1866.*

I, the Right Honourable William Chambers, Lord Provost of the city of Edinburgh, by virtue of the power and authority conferred on me, by the Order of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, of date the 23d day of November 1865, hereby declare, in terms of the 16th section of the said Order, that, with a view to prevent the spreading of the disorder, generally designated the Cattle Plague, it is expedient, from this date to the 1st day of March next, to prevent the removal of any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf, to the Edinburgh Cattle Market, or to any place whatever within the city of Edinburgh, for the purpose of exhibition or sale, except under the condition that they shall be, immediately after such exhibition or sale, slaughtered within my jurisdiction; and, in terms of the 18th section of the said Order, I hereby declare that it is expedient, with a view to prevent the spreading of the said disorder, that, from this date to the 1st day of March next, no animal of the descriptions above specified shall be brought from any other part of Great Britain into any place within the city of Edinburgh, except under the condition that they be forthwith exhibited and sold, and immediately thereafter slaughtered within my jurisdiction.

And I hereby revoke the Notice given by me of date the 26th December 1865.

COUNTY OF ELGIN, *1st December 1865.*

Excerpt from Minutes of meeting of a Special Session of the Peace for the county of Elgin, held at Elgin the 1st day of December 1865 years, Sir Archibald Dunbar, Baronet, of Duffus, in the Chair—*inter alia*:

"On the motion of the chairman, it was unanimously resolved and declared as follows, viz.:—The Justices of the Peace for the county of Elgin, in Sessions assembled at Elgin, on the 1st day of December 1865, in exercise of the powers conferred

upon them as the local authority within the said county, by the Order of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated the 23d day of November 1865, relative to the Cattle Plague, do hereby declare that it is expedient, for the period from this date to the 1st day of March next, that the animals referred to in the said Order—that is to say, cows, heifers, bulls, bullocks, oxen, calves, sheep, lambs, goats, and swine—shall, with a view to prevent the spreading of the said disorder, not be brought from any place in Great Britain, either by sea or land, other than from places within the counties of Nairn, Inverness, Ross, Cromarty, Sutherland, and Caithness, to any place within the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace of the county of Elgin, viz., the county of Elgin, and that such animals, except as aforesaid, shall be excluded accordingly."

BURGH OF FORRES, *28th November 1865.*

I, Felix Calvert Mackenzie, Provost of the burgh of Forres, in exercise of the powers conferred on me as the local authority within the said Burgh, by the Order of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated 23d November 1865, do hereby declare that it is expedient, for the period from this date to the 1st day of March next, that the animals referred to in said Order—that is to say, cows, heifers, bulls, bullocks, oxen, calves, sheep, lambs, goats, and swine—shall not be brought from any place in Great Britain, other than from places within the counties of Moray, Nairn, Inverness, Ross, Cromarty, Sutherland and Caithness, into any place within my jurisdiction—viz., the Parliamentary boundaries of the burgh of Forres; and I hereby give notice that such animals, except as aforesaid, shall be excluded accordingly.

All previous Orders issued by the Provost of Forres, as local authority aforesaid, in so far as inconsistent herewith, are hereby revoked.

COUNTY OF FIFE, *12th December 1865.*

At a special general meeting of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Fife, in Sessions assembled, held at Cupar on the 12th of December 1865, for the purpose of considering an Order by the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, of date the 23d day of November last, made in pursuance of the Act 11 and 12 Vict., cap. 107, intituled "An Act to prevent, until the 1st day of September 1850, and to the end of the then session of Parliament, the

spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," and subsequent Acts continuing the same :

Sir Robert Anstruther in the chair. The meeting being duly constituted as the local authority of the county of Fife, in virtue of the 5th section of the said Order in Council, and having taken into consideration the alarming and rapid spread of the Cattle Plague in the county of Fife, and that it is expedient, in virtue of the 16th section of said Order in Council, for a time to prevent the removal of animals, except under the conditions after mentioned, with a view to prevent the spreading of the said disorder, to any market or fair, or to any place whatever within the county of Fife, for the purpose of exhibition or sale ; and farther that it is expedient, in virtue of the 18th section of said Order, with a view to prevent the spreading of said disorder, to prevent any cattle from being brought from any other part of Great Britain into any place within the county of Fife, do hereby, in virtue of the powers vested in them by said Order in Council, order as follows :

1st. That the Order or Resolution of the Justices of the Peace for the county of Fife in Sessions assembled, dated the 28th day of November last, be, and is hereby revoked, provided that such revocation shall not affect any appointment made, or notice given, or penalty recoverable.

2d. That this Order shall extend to all parts of the county of Fife, within the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

3d. That this Order be forthwith published twice in the two newspapers printed and published in Cupar, a newspaper published in Kirkcaldy, and another in Dunfermline, all circulating within the county of Fife, and also in the 'Edinburgh Evening Courant,' in the county of Edinburgh or Mid-Lothian ; in the 'Perthshire Journal' and 'Constitutional,' in the county of Perth ; in the 'Dundee Advertiser,' in the county of Forfar ; in the 'Kinross-shire Advertiser,' in the county of Kinross ; in the 'Alloa Advertiser,' in the county of Clackmannan ; being newspapers circulated in the said counties bordering upon, or adjacent to, the said county of Fife.

4th. That, after the publication of this Order in manner above directed, it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any animal, except under the conditions hereinafter mentioned, into any market or fair, or to any place within the county of Fife, for the purpose of exhibition or sale, or to receive, exhibit, buy, or sell any such animals so brought or sent without the licence of the Inspector of the district, or of a Justice of the Peace.

And farther, in virtue of the 18th clause of said Order in Council, it is hereby ordered :

5th. That, after the publication of this Order in the newspapers mentioned in clause 3 of this Order, it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any animal from any place in Great Britain, beyond the jurisdiction of the county of Fife, into any place within such jurisdiction.

6th. This Order shall remain in force till the 1st day of March next, unless sooner recalled by any Order of the Justices.

COUNTY OF FIFE, *3d January 1866.*

At an Adjourned Special Meeting of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Fife, in Sessions assembled, held at Cupar on the 2d day of January 1866—Sir Robert Anstruther, Bart., in the chair—the meeting resolved, with the view of admitting sheep into the county of Fife, that the word “animal,” in the 5th clause of the Order made and issued by the said Justices on 12th December last, should be held to mean and apply to cattle only.

It will therefore be understood that the Orders of the Justices of the Peace for the county of Fife shall be held not to exclude the removal of sheep from any place into the county of Fife.

COUNTY OF FORFAR, *6th December 1865.*

The Justices of the Peace for the county of Forfar, in Sessions assembled at Forfar, 6th December 1865, considering that it is expedient that the animals defined in the 3d clause of the Order of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated 23d November 1865, with the exception of sheep, lambs, goats, and swine, be excluded from all markets and fairs within their jurisdiction, do hereby give notice and declare, in accordance with the 16th clause of the said Order, that it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf, to any markets or fairs appointed to be held within their jurisdiction, for the purpose of exhibition or sale, or to receive, exhibit, buy, or sell any such animals so brought or sent, and that during the period from the date of this Order to the 31st day of December next, 1865.

The said Justices also do hereby give notice and declare, in accordance with the 18th clause of said Order, that animals, as defined in said Order, with the exception of sheep, lambs, goats, and swine, shall not be brought from any other part of Great Britain into any place within their jurisdiction during the period from the date of this notice and declaration to the said 31st day of December next, subject to the exceptions mentioned in said clause.

COUNTY OF FORFAR, 20th December 1865.

The Justices of the Peace for the county of Forfar in Sessions assembled at Forfar, 20th December 1865, considering that it is expedient that the animals defined in the 3d clause of the Order of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated 23d November 1865, with the exception of sheep, lambs, goats, and swine, be excluded from all markets and fairs within their jurisdiction, do hereby give notice and declare, in accordance with the 16th clause of said Order, that it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf, to any markets or fairs appointed to be held within their jurisdiction, or to any place whatever within their jurisdiction, for the purpose of exhibition or sale, or to receive, exhibit, buy, or sell any such animals so brought or sent, and that during the period from the 31st day of December next 1865 to the 31st day of January 1866.

The said Justices also do hereby give notice and declare, in accordance with the 18th clause of said Order, that animals, as defined in said Order, with the exception of sheep, lambs, goats, and swine, shall not be brought from any other part of Great Britain into any place within their jurisdiction, during the period from the date of this notice and declaration to the said 31st day of January 1866, subject to the exceptions mentioned in said clause.

COUNTY OF HADDINGTON, 1st December 1865.

The Justices of the Peace of the county of Haddington, at a Special Adjourned Sessions held this day, resolved, in accordance with the 18th section of the Privy Council Order relative to Cattle Plague, of date 23d November 1865:—"That it is expedient, from the date hereof to the 1st day of March 1866, to prevent the removal of any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf, from any part of Great Britain into any place within the county of Haddington."

COUNTY OF HADDINGTON, 5th December, 1865.

The Justices of Peace of the county of Haddington, at a Special Adjourned Sessions held the 1st day of December 1865, resolved, in accordance with the 18th section of the Privy Council Order relative to the Cattle Plague, of date 23d November 1865, "That it is expedient, from the said 1st day of

COUNTY OF KINCARDINE, 30th November 1865.

At a meeting of the Justices of the Peace of the county of Kincardine, held at Stonehaven on the 30th day of November 1865, whereof Sir John Hepburn Stuart Forbes, Baronet, Convener of the county, was Chairman, it was resolved, with reference to the Order in Council dated the 23d day of November 1865, and the Justices hereby resolve and give notice :—

1. That, for the period of two months from the 2d day of December 1865, no cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf, shall be brought from any other part of Great Britain into any place within the said county of Kincardine.

2. That, for the same period, no sheep, lamb, goat, or swine, shall be brought from any other part of Great Britain into any place within the said county without a certificate from the Inspector or a Justice of the Peace of the district from which they are brought, that said animals are free from Cattle Plague, and have not been in contact with animals suffering from it.

3. That, for the like period, no cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, or swine, shall be brought to any market or fair, or to any place within the said county, for the purpose of exhibition or sale.

And the Justices of the Peace farther give notice, that the Inspectors have power, within their respective districts, to cause to be disinfected, and if necessary destroyed, any fodder, manure, or refuse matter which they may deem likely to propagate the said disorder.

COUNTY OF KINROSS, 11th December 1865.

At a meeting of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Kinross, in Special Sessions assembled, upon the 11th day of December 1865, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :—

That, in terms of the 18th section of the Privy Council Order of the 23d day of November last, with a view to prevent the spreading of the Cattle Plague, no cow, heifer, bull, bullock, or calf, be allowed to be brought from any part of Great Britain into any place within the county of Kinross, from the above date to the 1st day of March next.

COUNTY OF KINROSS, 29th December 1865.

Notice is hereby given, that Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Kinross, at a Special General Meeting held at Kinross on the 29th day of December current, in virtue of the powers conferred on them by the Orders of Her Majesty's Privy Council, resolved that no markets for the sale of cattle or sheep shall be held within the county of Kinross from the date of this notice to the 1st day of March next; further, that no cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf shall be allowed to travel along the public roads in the county without the written order of a Justice of the Peace:

And further, that no such animals shall be allowed to be brought into the county of Kinross from the date of this notice to the 1st day of March next.

STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 4th December 1865.

At a meeting of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in Sessions assembled, and held within the Court-house at Castle Douglas, upon Monday the 4th day of December 1865, the Justices assembled at said meeting, in virtue of the powers contained in the Orders of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated 23d November 1865, declared that it is expedient that all animals described in the said Orders, viz., cows, heifers, bulls, bullocks, oxen, calves, sheep, lambs, goats, and swine, shall not be brought from any part of Great Britain into the said stewartry of Kirkcudbright from the date hereof till the 1st day of March 1866.

And notice is hereby given, that it shall not be lawful, after the publication of this notice, for any person to bring or send any such animals from any place in Great Britain into the stewartry of Kirkcudbright; and that any person offending herein will, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20. And, as provided in said Orders, it is hereby declared that nothing in the above notice shall make it unlawful for any person to send or carry any such animals by railway through said stewartry; but the said notice applies to and excludes the importation of all such animals by railway or otherwise, into, and disloading of the same within, said stewartry, from any place beyond said stewartry.

And notice is further hereby given, that the said Justices declared it expedient, from the said 4th day of December current until the 1st day of March 1866, to prevent the removal of ani-

mals of the following description, viz., cows, heifers, bulls, bullocks, oxen, calves, sheep, lambs, goats, and swine, with a view to prevent the spreading of the disorder generally designated the "Cattle Plague," to any market or fair, or to any place whatever within the jurisdiction of the said Justices, for the purpose of exhibition or sale, and that it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any such animal, or description thereof, into any such market or fair, or to any place within the jurisdiction of said Justices, for the purpose of exhibition or sale, or to receive, exhibit, buy, or sell any such animal so brought or sent.

BURGH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 4th December 1865.

I, Samuel Cavan, Provost of the royal burgh of Kirkcudbright, and the local authority therein, in virtue of the powers contained in the Orders of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated 23d November 1865, hereby declare that it is expedient that none of the animals described in the said Orders, namely, cows, heifers, bulls, bullocks, oxen, calves, sheep, lambs, goats, and swine, shall be brought from any part of Great Britain outside of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright into the royal burgh of Kirkcudbright, from the date hereof till the 1st day of March 1866.

And notice is hereby given, that it shall not be lawful, after the publication of this notice, for any person to bring or send any such animals from any place in Great Britain, outside of said stewartry of Kirkcudbright, into the said royal burgh of Kirkcudbright, and that any person offending herein will for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

Note.—As provided in said Orders, it is hereby declared that nothing in the above notice shall make it unlawful for any person to send or carry any such animals by railway or ship from said royal burgh, but that the said notice applies to and prohibits the importation of all such animals by railway, ship, or otherwise, into the said royal burgh.

BURGH OF MAXWELLTOWN, 27th November 1865.

I, James Caldow, Provost and Chief Magistrate of the Burgh of Maxwelltown, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, considering that it is expedient that no cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, or swine, shall be brought from any part or place in the county of Dumfries, or from any place within any burgh therein, into any place within my jurisdiction, and I

therefore order accordingly ; and I do hereby give notice, that it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any such animals above defined from any of the places above named into any place within my jurisdiction from the date hereof till the 1st day of March next.

MAXWELLTOWN DISTRICT OF THE STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT,
28th November 1865.

At a Meeting of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for said District, in Petty Sessions assembled, and held within the Court-House of Maxwelltown, upon Tuesday the 28th day of November 1865, the Justices assembled at said meeting, in virtue of the powers contained in the Orders of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated 23d November 1865, declared that it is expedient that all animals described in the said Orders—viz., cows, heifers, bulls, bullocks, oxen, calves, sheep, lambs, goats, and swine, shall not be brought from any part of Great Britain (except said Stewartry) into the Maxwelltown District of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, which District comprehends the parishes of Troqueer, Terregles, Irongray, Newabbey, Lochrutton, Colvend, Kirkbean, and Kirkgunzeon, from the date hereof till the 1st day of March 1866.

And notice is hereby given, that it shall not be lawful, after the publication of this notice, for any person to bring or send any such animals from any place in Great Britain (except said Stewartry) into the said Maxwelltown District of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright; and that any person offending herein will, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20.

N.B.—As provided in said Orders, it is hereby declared that nothing in the above notice shall make it unlawful for any person to send or carry any such animals by railway through said Maxwelltown District; but that the said notice applies to and excludes the importation of all such animals by railway or otherwise into, and disloading of the same within, said district from any place beyond said Stewartry.

COUNTY OF LANARK, *22d December 1865.*

Notice is hereby given that Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Lanark, in Sessions assembled, at Hamilton, on the 22d day of December 1865, in exercise and by virtue of the powers conferred by the consolidated and amended Orders of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated 23d November last 1865, and the Statutes therein referred to, resolved, and with a view to prevent the spreading of the conta-

gious or infectious disorder among the cattle of Great Britain, generally designated the cattle plague, do hereby declare :—

That it is expedient, for and during the period from the publication of this notice to the 1st day of March 1866, that no cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, sheep, or lamb shall be brought from any place in Great Britain, beyond the jurisdiction of the local authority of the County of Lanark, into any place within that jurisdiction; and that after notice shall have been published of this resolution and declaration, in the manner set forth in the said Orders, it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or to send any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, sheep, or lamb into any place within the jurisdiction of the local authority of the County of Lanark, from any place in Great Britain beyond such jurisdiction—all in terms and within the meaning of the 18th of the aforesaid consolidated and amended Orders, under the exceptions contained in the provisions therein set forth.

CITY OF GLASGOW, *6th January 1866.*

I, John Blackie, junr., Lord Provost of the city of Glasgow, do hereby, in virtue of the powers vested in me as local authority, under the Orders issued by Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, do hereby give notice, that no cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, or swine shall be permitted to enter the city of Glasgow from any other part of Great Britain, except for the purpose of being sent to the Glasgow Cattle Market. Further, I, as local authority foresaid, do hereby give notice, that no such animal shall be allowed to enter the Glasgow Cattle Market except for the purpose of slaughter, and subject to the following conditions, viz. :—

1st, Every animal on entering the market shall be marked in such way as the officers of the market may from time to time direct.

2d, No animal shall leave the market unless to go or be taken to one or other of the slaughter-houses provided by the Market Commissioners, to be there forthwith slaughtered.

3d, Every cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf, shall be inspected by the Inspectors appointed for the purpose, after being slaughtered, and shall not be allowed to pass out of the slaughter-houses for consumption until such examination has taken place.

BURGH OF LANARK, 28th December 1865.

I, Alexander Maxwell Adams, Provost of the royal burgh of Lanark, by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by the Order of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council of November 23d, 1865, hereby declare that, with a view to prevent the spreading of the Cattle Plague, it is expedient, in terms of the 16th section of said Order, that no cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, or swine, shall be admitted to any fair, or to any place whatever within the royal burgh of Lanark, for the purpose of exhibition or sale, from this date to the 1st day of March next.

I further declare that, for the foresaid reason, and for the same period, viz., from this date to the 1st day of March next, it is expedient, in terms of the 18th section of the said Order in Council, that no living cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, or swine, shall be brought to any place within the royal burgh of Lanark, with this exception, that live animals of the description above specified may be admitted from other parts of the Upper Ward of the county of Lanark for the purpose of being immediately slaughtered, provided that there be sent alongst with them a certificate from the Inspector of the district from which they are sent, that they are free from the Cattle Plague, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been, for at least fourteen days next prior to the date of his certificate, in contact with animals suffering from it; which certificate must be presented at the office of the Town Clerk of this burgh within two days from its date.

COUNTY OF NAIRN, 30th November 1865.

Notice is hereby given, that the Justices of the Peace for the county of Nairn, in Special Sessions assembled this day, in pursuance of an Order by the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated the 23d day of November 1865, with a view to prevent the spreading of the cattle plague, resolved and declared as follows:—

1. That it is expedient that, for the period from this date to the 1st day of March next, none of the animals referred to in said Order—that is to say, cows, heifers, bulls, bullocks, oxen, calves, sheep, lambs, goats, and swine—shall be brought from any place in Great Britain, other than from places within the counties of Nairn, Elgin, Inverness, Ross, Cromarty, Sutherland, Caithness, and Orkney and Shetland, into any place within the county of Nairn, and such animals are hereby excluded accordingly.

2. That it is expedient to prevent the removal of all such animals to any market or fair, or to any place whatever, within the jurisdiction of the said Justices, for exhibition or sale, during the same period, and such removal is prohibited accordingly.

BURGH OF NAIRN, *5th December 1865.*

I, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Findlay, of Millbank, Provost of the burgh of Nairn, in exercise of the powers conferred on me as local authority for the said burgh, under the order in Council dated the 23d day of November 1865, do hereby declare that, with a view to prevent the spreading of the Cattle Plague, it is expedient that, from the period from this date to the 1st day of March next, none of the animals referred to in said Order, that is to say, cows, heifers, bulls, bullocks, oxen, calves, sheep, lambs, goats, and swine, shall be brought from any place in Great Britain other than places within the counties of Nairn, Elgin, Inverness, Ross, Cromarty, Sutherland, Caithness, Orkney and Shetland, into any place within the burgh of Nairn; and that it is also expedient, during the same period, to prevent the removal of all such animals to any market or fair, or place whatever within this burgh, for exhibition or sale, as well as the receiving, exhibiting, buying, or selling any such animal so brought or sent.

COUNTY OF PEEBLES, *15th December 1865.*

The Justices of Peace of the county of Peebles, at a Special General Meeting held the 15th day of December 1865, resolved, in accordance with the 18th section of the Privy Council Orders relative to Cattle Plague of date 23d November 1865—"That it is expedient, from the 16th day of December current to the 1st day of March 1866, to prevent the removal of any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, sheep, lamb, or swine, from any part of Great Britain into any place within the county of Peebles."

The said Justices of Peace, at a Special General Meeting held the 15th day of December current, also resolved, in accordance with the 16th section of the said Privy Council Order—"That it is expedient to prevent the removal of any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, sheep, lamb, or swine (with the exception of fat stock for immediate slaughter), in the county of Peebles, for exhibition or sale, from the said 16th December current to 1st March 1866, and that fat cattle, or animals above described, removed for exhibition or sale within said county, shall, before leaving the owner's premises, have the hair clipped off the end of the tails, and shall be taken direct to the place of exhibition or sale, and after exhibition or sale they shall not be taken to

any farm or place within said county, and shall only travel on public roads after said exhibition or sale, to or from the railway station at or near the place of exhibition or sale, or the place of slaughter if within the county."

COUNTY OF PERTH, *29th December 1865.*

The Justices of the Peace for the county of Perth, in Sessions assembled, on the 29th December current, by virtue of the Order of Her Majesty's Privy Council, dated 23d November last, declared, and hereby declare, in terms of section 18 of the said Order, that it is expedient, with a view to prevent the spreading of the cattle disease, that no cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf, shall be brought or sent from any other county or place in Great Britain (excepting in the mean time the counties of Inverness and Argyle) into any place within the county of Perth, and that from and after the 3d day of January next until the 1st day of March next, but always excepting such animals passing through the said county on railways.

COUNTY OF ROXBURGH, *12th December 1865.*

By virtue of the powers conferred by an Order of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated the 23d day of November 1865, notice is hereby given that Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the county of Roxburgh, in Sessions assembled at Jedburgh, on the date hereof, in terms of the 19th clause of said Order, revoked and do hereby revoke the declaration of the Justices made in Sessions assembled at Jedburgh on the 31st day of October last; and, with the view of preventing the spreading of the cattle plague, in terms of the 16th clause of said Order declared and do hereby declare that it is expedient to prevent the removal of cows, heifers, bulls, bullocks, oxen, calves, and swine, from this day till the 1st day of March next, to any market, fair, or auction mart, or to any place whatever within their jurisdiction, for the purpose of exhibition or sale, excepting always from this declaration any such animals as are fat and fit for slaughter, which may be brought or sent by the feeder thereof, or any purchaser from such feeder, from any part of said county of Roxburgh, or from any of the parishes in Berwickshire and Selkirkshire adjoining thereto, to any butcher within the said county, to be by him slaughtered within forty-eight hours after reaching his custody, or to any railway station in said county nearest to the place where such animals have been fed, for transmission to any fat-stock market beyond said county, to be sold

for slaughter only, or to any fat-stock market or auction mart at present existing at Jedburgh, Kelso, Hawick, or Melrose, within said county, to be sold for slaughter within forty-eight hours as aforesaid, or for immediate transmission by railway from the station near to such markets or auction marts, to any other fat-stock market beyond said county, but without permission in any of these exceptions for the bringing back of such animals to the place from whence they were brought or sent, all on the condition that the party in charge of such animals be in the possession of a certificate setting forth that such animals are free from the cattle plague, and not brought from a place infected with that disorder, from the Inspector of the district, or from a veterinary surgeon, countersigned by a Justice of Peace of the county from which the cattle are brought; and with the exceptions and under the conditions foresaid, the said Justices assembled in such Sessions declared and do hereby declare that it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any such animals into any market, fair, or auction mart, or any other place within the said county of Roxburgh, for the purpose of exhibition or sale, or to receive, exhibit, buy, or sell any such animals, so brought or sent.

And the said Justices, in said Sessions assembled, in terms of the 18th clause of said Order declared and do hereby further declare that it is expedient that no cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, or swine shall be brought into any place within their jurisdiction, from any place in Great Britain, beyond the same, from this date till the said 1st day of March next, except in virtue of the exceptions and under the conditions above set forth; and, with said exceptions, the Sessions have declared and do hereby declare that it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any such animal from any place in Great Britain, beyond said county of Roxburgh, into any place within the same.

COUNTY OF SELKIRK, 22d December 1865.

Notice is hereby given that Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Selkirk, in Special General Sessions assembled at Selkirk of the date hereof, in virtue of the powers conferred on them by Order of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, of date the 23d of November 1865, declared, and hereby declare, in terms of the 16th section of said Order, that, with a view to prevent the spreading of the Cattle Plague, it is expedient, from the date hereof to the 1st day of March next, to prevent the removal of any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, goat, or swine, in the county of Selkirk, to any market, or fair, or public auction, or to any place whatever

within the said county, for the purpose of exhibition or sale, with the exception of fat stock for immediate slaughter—*i.e.*, within 48 hours; and, accordingly, it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any such animals into any market, or fair, or public auction, or into any place whatever within the county of Selkirk, for the purpose of exhibition or sale, or to receive, exhibit, buy, or sell any such animals so brought or sent, excepting fat stock for immediate slaughter, and under the following conditions, *viz.* :—That such fat stock (upon a certificate being obtained from one of the Inspectors appointed by said Justices that such stock is free from the Cattle Plague, and that no animal on the same farm or premises, to the best of his knowledge or belief, is or has been affected with the Cattle Plague) may either be sent by the feeder to any local butcher direct, for immediate slaughtering, and to be slaughtered by him within 48 hours of the time of its reaching his custody, or may be sent by the feeder or purchaser to the nearest railway station (with reference to its destination), to be forwarded to any market to be sold for slaughter. And such fat stock, after being so sent to the butcher or market, shall not be brought or received back alive.

And the said Justices of the Peace further declared, and hereby declare, in terms of the 18th section of said Order, that it is expedient, from the date hereof to the 1st day of March next, that no cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, goat, or swine shall be brought into any place within the county of Selkirk, from any part of Great Britain beyond said county, excepting animals passing through the county by railway, and fat stock for immediate slaughter from parishes of the county of Roxburgh, immediately adjoining the county of Selkirk, in which the Cattle Plague does not exist, the owners of which fat stock have obtained within 48 hours prior to its removal, and shall exhibit whenever required, a certificate from an Inspector appointed by said Justices that such stock is free from the plague, and that no animal on the same farm or premises in said parishes is or has been, to the best of his knowledge and belief, affected with the plague; and, accordingly, it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any animal as above described from any place in Great Britain beyond the county of Selkirk, with the foregoing exceptions, under the conditions above-mentioned, into any place within said county.

COUNTY OF WIGTOWN, *4th December 1865.*

At a meeting of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Wigtown, assembled in Special Sessions at Stranraer, on this 4th day of December current, it was resolved, in pursuance and in exercise of the powers conferred by the Order of Her

Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, of date 23d November 1865, to give notice, and notice is accordingly hereby given, that it is expedient that cows, heifers, bulls, bullocks, oxen, calves, sheep, lambs, goats, and swine, shall not be brought from any other part of Great Britain into the county of Wigtown, within the jurisdiction of said Justices, for the period from this date until the 1st day of March 1866.

And notice is hereby farther given, that any person bringing or sending animals of the description above-mentioned into the said county of Wigtown, within the jurisdiction of said Justices, during the period above specified, will be liable in a penalty of twenty pounds sterling.

BURGH OF NEWTON-STEWART, 5th December 1865.

I, Alexander M'Cutcheon, Chief Magistrate of the burgh of Newton-Stewart, in pursuance and in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the Order of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, of date 23d November last, do hereby resolve and declare that it is expedient that cows, heifers, bulls, bullocks, oxen, calves, sheep, lambs, goats, and swine, shall not be brought from any other part of Great Britain beyond the county of Wigtown into the said burgh of Newton-Stewart, for the period from the date hereof to the 1st day of March 1866: And I do hereby order accordingly.

BURGH OF WHITHORN, 11th December 1865.

In pursuance and in exercise of the powers conferred by the Order of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, of date 23d November 1865, notice is hereby given that it is expedient that cows, heifers, bulls, bullocks, oxen, calves, sheep, lambs, goats, and swine, shall not be brought from any other part of Great Britain beyond the county of Wigtown, into the burgh of Whithorn, within the jurisdiction of the magistrates thereof, for the period from this date until the 1st day of March 1866.

And notice is hereby further given, that any person bringing or sending animals of the description above-mentioned into the said burgh of Whithorn, within the jurisdiction of the Magistrates thereof, during the period above specified, will be liable in a penalty of twenty pounds sterling.

A D D E N D A.

COUNTY OF BERWICK, *8th December 1865.*

Notice is hereby given, that Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Berwick, in Special General Sessions assembled at Greenlaw of the date hereof, in terms of the powers conferred upon them by the Order of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, of date 23d November 1865, declared and hereby declare, in terms of the 16th section of the said Order, that with a view to prevent the spreading of the Cattle Plague, it is expedient, from this date to the 1st day of March next, to prevent the removal of animals as defined in said Order (under which term is included "any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, or swine"), to any market or fair, or to any place whatever, within their jurisdiction, for the purpose of exhibition or sale, with the following exceptions, viz., that any animal of the kind enumerated in said Order, may, if fat and fit for the butcher, either to be sent by the feeder to any local butcher direct for slaughtering, and to be by him slaughtered within forty-eight hours of its reaching his custody, or may be sent by the feeder to the nearest railway station (with reference to its destination) to be forwarded to any market to be sold for slaughter, without the power of being brought back alive; and under the exceptions and conditions foresaid, they declared and hereby declare that it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any such animal into such market or fair, or into any place within the jurisdiction of said Justices—viz., the county of Berwick, for the purpose of exhibition or sale, or to receive, exhibit, buy, or sell any such animals so brought or sent.

And the said Justices of the Peace declared and hereby farther declare, in terms of the 18th section of said Order, that it is expedient, with a view to prevent the spreading of said disorder from this date to the 1st day of March next, that no cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf, shall be brought into any place

within the jurisdiction of said Justices—viz., the county of Berwick, from any place in Great Britain beyond their said jurisdiction. And it is hereby declared, that it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any animal as above described from any place in Great Britain beyond the jurisdiction of the Justices of the county of Berwick, into any place within such jurisdiction.

COUNTY OF BERWICK, *11th January* 1866.

Notice is hereby given, that Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Berwick, in Special General Sessions assembled at Greenlaw of the date hereof, in terms of the powers conferred upon them by the Order of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, of date 16th December 1865, declared and hereby declare (in terms of the 4th section of said Order) that it is expedient to prohibit from this date until the 1st day of March next, the removal of any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf from place to place generally within their jurisdiction in the county of Berwick, excepting the same be fat and fit for the butcher, or be a cow or heifer going to or returning from bull, in either of which cases any such animal may, in so far as not prohibited by the Orders of Council, either be sent by the feeder to a local butcher direct for slaughtering, and to be by him slaughtered within forty-eight hours of its reaching his custody, or may be sent by the feeder to the nearest railway station to be sent out of the county, without the power of being brought back alive; or, being a cow or heifer, may be sent to or from the bull: provided always, that previous to the removal of any such animal as aforesaid, the owner or person having care of such animal, shall make a declaration before a Justice of the Peace for the county resident in the neighbourhood, which shall satisfy such Justice that such animal is free from cattle plague, and has not been in the same shed or stable, or in the same herd, or in contact with any animal affected or suspected to be affected with cattle plague for the preceding four weeks, and shall apply for and obtain from the said Justice, if he see fit to grant the same, a licence in duplicate, authorising him to remove said animal, which declaration, and one of said licences, shall be delivered to the nearest constable personally, previous to the removal of said animal, that the chief constable may report thereon to the Justices; and under the exceptions and conditions foresaid, no animal as above described shall be removed from one place to any other place within their said jurisdiction, declaring that nothing contained in this resolution shall prohibit removal from one part to another part of the same farm or holding.

As it is stated that an opinion prevails in several quarters that the penalty incurred for a breach of the Order of Council cannot exceed £20, whatever the number of cattle removed, the Justices think it their duty to make it public that the Under-Secretary in the Home Department has intimated that the penalty (not exceeding £20) applies to each animal of the lot.

COUNTY OF ELGIN, *22d December 1865.*

Notice is hereby given, that the Justices of the Peace for the county of Elgin, assembled in sessions at Elgin, on the 22d day of December current, under the authority of the Order pronounced by the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated 23d November last, relative to the Cattle Plague, unanimously resolved as follows, viz. :—

1st. "The Justices of the Peace for the county of Elgin, in Sessions assembled at Elgin, on the 22d day of December 1865, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them as the Local Authority within the said county, by the Order of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated the 23d day of November 1865, relative to the cattle plague, do hereby declare that it is expedient, for the period from this date to the 1st day of March next, that the animals referred to in the said Order, that is to say, cows, heifers, bulls, bullocks, oxen, calves, sheep, lambs, goats, and swine, shall, with a view to prevent the spreading of the said disorder, not be brought from any place in Great Britain, either by sea or land, other than from places within the counties of Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Cromarty, and Nairn, and those parts of the county of Inverness lying to the north and west of the River Spey, to any place within those parts of the county of Elgin or Moray, lying on the north and west of the River Spey ; and that such animals, except from the places aforesaid, shall be excluded accordingly. And, second, that it is expedient for the present to suspend all markets for cows, heifers, bulls, bullocks, oxen, calves, sheep, lambs, goats, and swine, within the county of Elgin, from and after this date until further notice."

COUNTY OF ELGIN, *5th January 1866.*

Notice is hereby given, that the Justices of the Peace for the county of Elgin, assembled in Sessions at Elgin, on the 5th day of January current, under the authority of the Order pronounced by the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated 23d November last, relative to the "Cattle Plague," un-

animously resolved as follows, viz.:—"The Justices of the Peace for the county of Elgin, in Sessions assembled at Elgin, on the 5th day of January 1866, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them as the local authority within the said county, by the Order of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated the 23d day of November 1865, relative to the cattle plague, do hereby, with a view to prevent the spreading of the said disorder, declare—1st, That it is expedient, for the period from this date to the 1st day of March next, that animals, as defined by said Order, that is to say, cows, heifers, bulls, bullocks, oxen, calves, sheep, lambs, goats, and swine, shall not be brought from those parts of the county of Elgin or Moray lying to the south and east of the River Spey, and from any other place in Great Britain, either by sea or land, other than from places within the counties of Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Cromarty, and Nairn, and those parts of the county of Inverness lying to the north and west of the River Spey, to any place within those parts of the county of Elgin or Moray lying on the north and west of the River Spey, and that such animals, except from the places aforesaid, shall be excluded accordingly. 2d, That it is expedient, for the period from this date to the 1st day of March next, that the said animals, defined as aforesaid, shall not be brought from any place in the county of Elgin or Moray, or from any other part of Great Britain, either by sea or land, excepting from the county of Banff, to any place within that part of the county of Elgin or Moray situated to the east of the River Spey and to the north of the River Avon; and that the Orders of 1st and 22d December last are altered and modified so far as differing from, and inconsistent with, this Order.

COUNTY OF FORFAR, 10th *January* 1866.

Resolved, that the fourth Order in Privy Council be adopted and enforced within the county of Forfar, to the effect that no cow, heifer, bullock, ox, or calf shall be removed from any one place within the jurisdiction of the Justices to any other place within their jurisdiction, or be permitted to be upon, or to pass along, any public road or way, from and after the 10th day of January 1866, and until the 1st day of March thereafter, with the following exceptions, viz.:—

(1.) Of cattle sent or carried by railway through or out of the county for slaughter. (2.) Of fat cattle sent for immediate slaughter to any place within the county. (3.) Of cattle from a sound herd and from an uninfected steading sent to any other farm within the county, in the occupation of the owner of such cattle, or where the owner of the cattle has taken the turnips and

fodder to be consumed thereon; and the Justices ordain that in removing animals mentioned in the above exceptions, the following rules and regulations shall be observed, viz. :—

(1.) That no animal shall be removed, unless under the certificate of an inspector, within twenty-four hours from the time of removal, and which certificates shall only be in force for forty-eight hours from the time of granting the same. (2.) That all cattle removed under the third exception above written shall be so removed during daylight, and the certificate for their removal shall be counter-signed by a Justice of the Peace, before whom the inspector shall make a declaration to the correctness of the certificates. (3.) That all certificates for the removal of cattle shall specify the day and hour on which the same is granted; as also the number and description of the cattle to be removed, and the route by which they are to be driven. (4.) That any party in charge of the removal of cattle shall be in possession of the requisite certificate, and shall be bound to exhibit the same to any one calling for production thereof, and failing such production, any such certificate shall be held as forfeited. (5.) That all cattle before being removed shall be marked or branded by the inspector with the letter "F," together with the number of the inspector's district on the left hip of the animal, and the inspector in his certificate shall set forth that the cattle were so branded or marked.

CITY OF GLASGOW, *9th January 1866.*

I, John Blackie, junr., Lord Provost of the City of Glasgow, in virtue of the powers vested in me as local authority under the Orders issued by Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, do hereby give notice, that from and after the date hereof and up to the 1st of March next, it is expedient that no cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, or swine shall be permitted to enter the city of Glasgow from any other part of Great Britain, except for the purpose of being sent to the Glasgow Cattle Market, and be forthwith taken to said market, and to no other place within the said city.

Further, I, as local authority foresaid, do hereby give notice, that from and after the date hereof, and up to the 1st of March next, it is expedient that no such animal shall be allowed to enter the Glasgow Cattle Market except for the purpose of slaughter, and subject to the following conditions, viz. :—

1. Every animal on entering the market shall be marked in such way as the officers of the market may from time to time direct.

2. No animal shall leave the market unless to go or be taken to one or other of the slaughter-houses provided by the Market Commissioners, to be there forthwith slaughtered.

3. Every cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf shall be inspected by the inspectors appointed for the purpose, after being slaughtered, and shall not be allowed to pass out of the slaughter-houses for consumption until such examination has taken place.

STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT, *4th January 1866.*

At a meeting of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in Sessions assembled, at Kirkcudbright, on the 4th day of January 1866, the Justices, in virtue of the powers contained in an order of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated the 23d day of November last, declare that it is not expedient and shall not be lawful for any person to remove from any place not within the jurisdiction of the said Justices into any place within their jurisdiction, any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, sheep, lambs, goats, or swine, provided that nothing contained in this resolution shall be construed to prevent such animals being taken from the burgh of Castle Douglas, straight to the railway station there, for the purpose of being immediately exported beyond the stewartry.

This resolution to continue in force from this date until the 18th of this month inclusive.

COUNTY OF RENFREW, *4th January 1866.*

Notice is hereby given, that Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Renfrew, in Sessions assembled, have resolved and declared, and do hereby, in virtue of the Order of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated 23d November last, resolve and declare, that it is expedient that, from the date of this notice until the 1st day of March next, no animals (meaning thereby any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, or swine) shall be brought from any other part of Great Britain into any place within the said county: Provided always, that sheep or lambs may be brought into the said county if they have not been recently in a public market, or have not been conveyed by railway; and provided also, that it shall be lawful to send or carry animals by railway through the said county, and also to bring or send animals from land or premises in a person's own occupation and beyond the said

county, to any other land or premises also in such person's own occupation within the said county, if, in this last case, a licence be obtained from any two Justices of the said county. Further, in virtue of the Order of said Privy Council, of date 16th December last, the said Justices have resolved and declared, and do hereby resolve and declare, that it is expedient that, during the time above specified, no cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf, shall be removed from any place within the said county, to any other place within the said county over any turnpike or statute-labour or other public road: Provided always, that such animals on a farm intersected by such roads may be removed along or across such roads from place to place of such farm.

COUNTY OF STIRLING, *10th January 1866.*

Notice is hereby given, that Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Stirling, in Session assembled at Stirling upon the 10th day of January 1866, in exercise and by virtue of the powers conferred upon them as the local authority for the county of Stirling, by the order of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated the 23d November 1865, resolved, and do hereby declare, that it is expedient for the period from the publication of this Notice to the 1st day of March next, that no cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, sheep, lamb, or goat, be brought from any other part of Great Britain into any place within their jurisdiction as local authority foresaid, being the county of Stirling, without the limits of the burghs of Stirling and Falkirk, in terms and within the meaning of the 18th section of the said Order in Council, and subject to the provisions therein contained.





